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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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No Clarification Of War Aims Now

Hitler Awaits Orders From Moscow

SERIOUS DIFFERENCES WITH MUSSOLINI

Nazi Army Chiefs Object To Soviet Collaboration

AMSTERDAM, October 17.

Hitler is anxiously awaiting Stalin's reply to a personal letter. According to a Berlin report a special courier left with the letter yesterday, states the correspondent of the "Telegraf". Consultations are also said to be proceeding by telephone and the courier with Rome.

According to a Copenhagen message, Herr Hitler has abandoned hope of neutral intervention and has issued "final orders for a great attack."

According to the Berlin correspondent of "National Tidende," he had a long conference with Naval and Air Chiefs on Monday.

A Berlin despatch to Kunas reports a divergence of opinion in the last conference in Herr Hitler's room between Nazi leaders and Army chiefs concerning collaboration with the Soviet.

GERMAN-SOVIET ENTENTE

Italy Will Not Tolerate Active Partnership

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 17.

A veil of mystery still enshrouds Italo-German conversations, writes the Berlin correspondent of the "Telegraf."

The correspondent adds: "It seems certain that Signor Mussolini is seriously objecting to co-operation with Russia against Western countries.

Italy has made too many sacrifices in fighting the Bolshevists in Spain to tolerate now the opening of the gates of the Mediterranean to Soviets.

While Rome does not object to a Russo-German Non-Aggression Pact, she has objections to active partnership, especially since after Russia's action in the Baltic, it appears Germany has made far-reaching concessions. The outcome of the deliberation between Berlin and Rome is still difficult to predict, but the fact that German troops have been transported to the Western Front indicates that Germany does not intend military resistance to the Soviet.—Reuter.

BRITISH ARMY WILL WIN

Lord Gort's Optimism

LONDON, Oct. 17.

"I am supremely confident that come what may, the British army I have the honour to command will prove itself ever worthy of its history in the past," said Lord Gort at a luncheon "somewhere on the Western Front" whereat he entertained 25 British and 9 American war correspondents.

Lord Gort described the war as "a long period of intense boredom, intermingled with short periods of intense fear." He emphasized that final result, despite mechanisation, depended on the man. He was sure the British soldier to-day would stand square and fight for what was valued by all right-minded democratic people. Lord Gort proposed the healths of the King, the President of the French Republic and President Roosevelt.—Reuter.

R. A. F. RECONNAISSANCE

LONDON, October 17.

It is officially announced that a number of the R.A.F. aircraft carried out successful daylight reconnaissance flights over western and north-western Germany yesterday. One aircraft has not returned.—Reuter.

CONTRABAND AND NEUTRALS

British Reply To Bogey Of Counter-Blockade

LONDON, October 17

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, in an interview published in the "Petit Parisien," says that bona fide neutral trade will meet with the fewest possible difficulties. To reduce delays caused by examination by contraband, this Government is opening negotiations with the countries concerned. He is reported to have said that the best way for the neutral countries would be to give a guarantee that none of the goods would be re-exported to Germany.

Referring to the efforts of Germany to induce them to co-operate with Germany in counter-blockade, Sir Frederick said "it is for the neutrals to answer that. They know we sink no neutral ships and endanger no lives" —Reuter.

GERMAN SHIPS IN NEUTRAL HARBOURS

May Be Forced Out Due To Non-payment Of Dues

LONDON, October 17

A German steamer has been arrested at Curosol owing to her inability to pay harbour dues. This news suggests the possibility that many German merchantships which have taken refuge in neutral harbours will be forced to leave the ports, unless the German Government is prepared to pay harbour dues in foreign currencies from her strained resources.—Reuter.

FRENCH TROOPS RETREAT

German High Command Communique

BERLIN, October 17.

A German High Command communique states that "French troops yesterday evacuated the greater part of the German territory occupied by them in front of our fortifications. They have retreated to and over the frontier."—Reuter.

FIVE ALLIED AIRCRAFTS SHOT DOWN

BERLIN, October 17.

A German High Command communique repeats the claim that two British Warships were hit by heavy bombs in yesterday's raid in the Firth of Forth and adds that five enemy aircraft, two of which were British, were shot down over German territory yesterday.—Reuter.

Victory First And Parleys After, Says Viceroy

Unique Occasion Simply Thrown Away, Rajaji Avers

MADRAS, Oct. 18.

THE Hon'ble Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Prime Minister, in a statement referring to the Viceroy's declaration says:—

"It is a deeply disappointing statement. A great and unique occasion has been simply thrown away. Instead of a new courage and a new imagination befitting the great crisis which Britain and the world are passing through,—a courage and an imagination that would have found its shape in a bold step and a few simple words which would have gone straight to the heart of the Indian nation,—we have flung at us a language and an attitude all too familiar and in this crisis inappropriate and most unfortunate.

THIS IS NOT THE WAY

"It is not the way of dealing with a great and ancient country and a great organisation who were eager to help, if that help were appreciated and could be made free and honourable. Let us hope for the sake of liberty and civilisation that greater constructive imagination and greater wisdom may mark Britain's efforts in other phases of this war, than have been shown in this affair with the Indian National Congress." —A. P.

NOTHING TO CATCH NATION'S IMAGINATION

Viceroy's Statement Points To No Advance

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Oct. 17.

The Viceroy's statement issued to-day bears out my forecast, that it would reiterate Lord Irwin's declaration that Dominion Status is the ultimate goal of British Policy in India. It does not contain anything which should be called as an advance on the present position, except the undertaking to reopen the question after the war and the implied acknowledgement that the Government of India Act 1935 was no more the last word on the Indian Constitution.

The consultative Committee which is intended to be constituted for the purposes of associating Indian opinion with war activities would be summoned off and on and would not replace or substitute the present Executive Council, enlargment of which has not been considered practical politics.

There is nothing in the statement which can catch the imagination of the people.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY MISSED

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Viceroy's statement has not caused surprise in Congress circles in the city which looks upon it as utterly lacking in imagination and statemanship. The Congress had asked the British Government to declare its war aims and had demanded that, if if was being fought for the extension of democracy and freedom, application should be made of those principles to India immediately in so far as it is possible in the present circumstances. The Viceroy's reiteration of the Preamble to the 1919 Act and its interpretation by Lord Irwin in 1929, it is pointed out, do not improve the situation and do not meet the demand of the Congress. The statement is, therefore, utterly inadequate, unsatisfactory and disappointing. It can evoke no cordial response from the Congress or the people of India. The Viceroy has missed a splendid opportunity.

Lord Linlithgow

Victory First: Aims After

In the course of his lengthy statement on India and War aims, the Viceroy says:—

His Majesty's Government have not themselves yet defined, with any ultimate pricision, their detailed objectives is the prosecution of the war. It is obvious, that such a definition can come only at a later stage in the campaign, and that when it does come, it cannot be a statement of the aims of any single Ally.

* * * *

At this grave moment, in the destinies of nations, my prayer to all parties would be not to dissociate themselves from the common effort, but to lend their co-operation and their assistance in the prosecution of the War.

* * * *

The Instrument of Instructions issued to me as Governor-General by His Majesty the King-Emperor in May 1937 lays upon me as Governor-General a direction so to exercise the trust which His Majesty has reposed in me "that the partnership between India and the United Kingdom within our Empire may be furthered to the end that India may attain its due place among our dominions."

That is the policy and that is the position.

* * * *

I am authorised now by His Majesty's Government to say that at the end of the war, they will be very willing to enter into consultation with representatives of the several communities, parties, and interests, in India, and with the Indian Princes, with a view to securing their aid and co-operation in the framing of such modifications as may seem desirable.

* * * *

In the light of my conversations and of the views (by no means always in accord) of representatives of the great parties and of the Princes, I am of opinion, that the right solution would be the establishment of a consultative group, representative of all major political parties in British India and of the Indian Princes, over which the Governor-General would himself preside, which would be summoned at his invitation, and which would have, as its object the association of public opinion in India with the conduct of the war and with questions relating to war activities.

I hope in the very near future, to enter into consultation with political leaders and with the Princes on this question.

Viceroy's Statement on Page 10

NEXT MOVE AFTER KNOWING REACTION

Viceroy May Meet Leaders Again

NEW DELHI, Oct. 17.

The "United Press" learns that His Majesty's Government will be bound by the terms contained in the declaration made to-day by His Excellency the Viceroy about war aims. More authoritative interpretation of the Viceroy's declaration and its implicit implications would be known when it is debated upon in the Houses of Parliament shortly.

The "United Press" further learns that His Excellency the Viceroy will again invite the Congress, Muslim League and other leaders and ask for their co-operation and association in the Consultative Committee, a hint of which was given in Viceroy's declaration.

This process of interviews, it is believed, would start after the reaction on the declaration in India and among political parties is crystallised.—United Press.

CONGRESS CABINET MEETING

WARDHAGANJ, Oct. 18.

It is understood that in view of the Viceregal declaration the Congress Working Committee will be meeting at Wardha in the fourth week of October. Definite dates will be announced after consulting leaders.—A. P.

LEAGUE EXECUTIVE TO MEET ON OCT. 22.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 18.

It is too early for any important sections of opinion in Delhi to express themselves on the Viceroy's statement.

The Working Committee of the Muslim League, is to meet in Delhi on October 22 at the residence of the Secretary, Nawazada Liaqatali Khan. Almost all members are expected to attend.

German Air Raid Of Scapa Flow

CHAMBERLAIN ON NAVAL CASUALTIES

Four Enemy Bombers Brought Down: Air Raid On German Harbour

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The first intimation of a German air raid of Scapa Flow this morning was made by Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons, after giving an account of yesterday's Firth of Forth raid. The latter raid, said Mr. Chamberlain, was carried out by twelve or possibly more aircraft in waves of two or three at a time.

Two civilians were slightly injured by shell fragments. The damage to civilian population was negligible.

Naval casualties were caused on His Majesty's "Southampton," "Edinburgh" "Mohawk." Altogether three officers and thirteen ratings were killed or died from wounds. Two officers were slightly injured. Eleven ratings seriously injured, and thirty-one slightly injured. The damage to "Southampton" and "Edinburgh" was slight. Both vessels were ready for the sea. The damage to "Mohawk" was superficial.

The enemy were at once engaged by fighter squadrons and anti-aircraft fire. "Four enemy bombers were brought down, of which one was shot down by gunfire. In addition, a number of other enemy aircraft were heavily engaged, and some of these may not have been able to reach home. As the attack was local and appeared to be developing only on a small scale and as our defences were fully ready, it was not considered appropriate in this particular instance to issue an air-raid warning which would have caused dislocation and inconvenience over a wide area.

DAMAGE TO "IRONDUKE"

At 10-30 this morning, an air raid took place at Scapaflow. The attack was made by about four machines. Two bombs fell very near His Majesty's "Ironduke" and the ship sustained certain damage. No casualties occurred.

The "Ironduke" is an old battleship which was demilitarised under the London Naval Treaty of 1930, and had all her armour removed. She has since been used for depot and training ship purposes. One aircraft was shot down in flames by fire from either the ship or shore guns and another was probably damaged."

AIR RAID WARNING AT HULL

LONDON, Oct. 17.

An unidentified aircraft was reported in the neighbourhood of Hull and Grimsby this morning, and precautionary measures were taken and air-raid warning given. No enemy aircraft was identified, and all-clear signal was given 50 minutes later.

The Hull police authorities had arranged for an air-raid rehearsal at the police court, but the warning anticipated it, and turned the rehearsal into a real thing. It was the first daylight air-raid alarm given in Hull, since the outbreak of War. Southend and Chatham were the nearest towns to London to get air-raid warning, and the all clear was sounded within an hour.

The places where air-raid warnings sounded included Scunthorpe, Ipswich, Grimsby, Chatham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sunderland, North and South Shields, Ramsgate, South-end, Cleethorpes, Driffield and Chelmsford.—Reuter.

ANOTHER GERMAN RAIDER

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The Firth of Forth received another visit from a German raider to-day. The warning signal was given at 11-12, and the all clear at 11-30.—Reuter.

NAZI AWARD FOR U-BOAT COMMANDER

BERL..., Oct. 17

The Commander and crew of the U-Boat which "torpedoed the "Royal Oak" and "Repulse" have been awarded the Iron Cross of the first and second class, according to the official German News Agency.—Reuter.

AIR RECONNAISSANCE ON ENGLISH COAST

LONDON, October 17

The Air Ministry announces that the Observer Corps reported enemy air reconnaissance activity along the east coast this morning and afternoon.

Air raid warnings were issued in some districts on Lincolnshire, Eastanglian and Kent coasts. Immediate action was taken by our fighter and anti-aircraft defences. No bombs were dropped on any of these districts. One enemy aircraft was intercepted on Yorkshire coast and pursued to the sea.—Reuter.

AIR RAID ON GERMAN HARBOUR

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 17

An air-raid on the German harbour Emden is believed to have occurred this morning. Gunfire heard from the Dutch frontier was particularly heavy at about 11-00 and aircraft was seen zooming through clouds. Watchers were unable to count or identify the machines.—Reuter

STOP PRESS

AIR RAID OVER ORKNEYS

LONDON, Oct. 17.

An Admiralty communique states that a second air attack w carried out over Orkneys from proximately 12-30 to 14-30 t by two formations of six ar aircraft respectively. No was done, and no casua sustained. One Germ is reported to have b ed.

The Royal Mail plying between S was attacked b the morning. the "Stola" One Germ down by land.—R

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MENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE-WRITTEN Adlets will ensure cor- rect insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

80. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a Gazetted officer for a graduate Brahmin girl, recently joined in Government service. Box No. 12280 "Bombay Chronicle."

A Chitrapur Saraswat desires to marry a Saraswat girl, preferably of Chitrapur, virgin or widow, age to be about 25. Should be healthy and good-looking. Apply Box No. 12374, "Bombay Chronicle" with photo and details. Correspondence strictly confidential.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—Candidates for Station Master's course. Allowance Rs. 30. Free quarter. Rail fare paid. Apply with 0-1-6 to: The Superintendent, Railway Telegraph Training School, Barh-Shah-Boola, Delhi. (12335)

Wanted Experienced Stenographers with good command of English for a well-established firm. Decent remuneration for the right man. Apply stating Terms with copies of Testimonials to Box. No. 12383, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted two fully qualified registered nurses and Midwives. Salary Rs. 50-2-60 with free quarters. Apply with copies of certificates and testimonials to the Honorary Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Dispensary Committee Ahmedabad. (1216)

Wanted Supervisers on Rs. 100 per month with T.A. in every Dis-tricts. Bright prospect for good workers. Eastern National Bank. 21-A., Canning Street, Cal- (248)

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GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that whereas Policy No. 1642 granted by the Tropical Insurance Company, Limited, New Delhi, on the life of Mr. Tukaram Sawlaram Pansara of Mahad, District Kolaba is reported to be STOLEN or LOST and application for the issue of a duplicate made to the Company, the same will be issued, if no objection with relative proof is filed with the under signed within a month of this date.

R. SHARAN,
For Secretary.

17-10-39. (1217)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the work noted below and will be received upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 26th of October, 1939.

"Construction of Sweepers' rooms at West Agripada, East Agripada, Mazgaon, Bellasis Road, Imamwada, Sydenham Road and Love Lane."

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification etc., will be issued to anyone deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5- for each tender copy by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 16th October 1939. (1215)

Legal Notices

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, BELLARY

O. S. 436 of 39:

Between:—
RACHOOTI SUBBAIAH, aged 36, son of Subbaiah, Vysya, Merchant, Adoni .. Plaintiff.

Vs.

Firm of Gokuldas Vittaldas Adoni by partners:—
(1) VITTALDAS, major, son of Girdhardas, Marwadi, Vishnu, Merchant, No. 35 II Boyawada Bombay No. 2, (2) BALCHAND MANIYAR, major, son of Narasingdas, Marwadi, Vishnu, Merchant Adoni. ..... Defendants.

NOTICE.

The plaintiff has filed this suit for rendition of true and correct accounts by defendants 1 and 2, for Rs. 19,831-10-3 received by them and for payment of such amount as may be found due, and for costs, etc.

It is posted to 26-10-39 for appearance of the 1st defendant; if he does not appear on that date, the suit will be decreed exparte.

(Sd.) D. L. CHETTY,
Advocate for Plaintiff. (1214)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Introductions for Matrimony, Penfriendship, Trade, Journalism, exchange of stamps, pictures, Magazines, other hobbies arranged. India, Abroad. Members. 2185 Ladies. 5044 Gents. Particulars free. Globe Introduction League, Nizamshahi Road, Hyderabad, Deccan. (12382)

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

FIRE INSURANCE PREMIUMS

Companies, members of the above Association have entered into an agreement whereby premiums must be paid within the period prescribed in the cover note or in any event within thirty (30) days from the date of commencement of the insurance. Non-payment of the premium within this period will necessitate cancellation of the Insurance, and the Insured will be required to pay short period rates for the time the Company has been at risk.

Insured are therefore requested in their own interests to see that premiums are paid within the stipulated period.

J. W. T. LEITH, C.A.,
Secretary.

(1169).

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that Routine Tests of the Sirens of the Air Raid Alarm System will be carried out at 9 a.m. every Monday until further notice.

THESE TESTS WILL COMMENCE WITH THE "ALL CLEAR" SIGNAL which is the continuous sounding of Sirens for 2 minutes.

A GENUINE ALARM WILL COMMENCE WITH THE "WARNING SIGNAL" which is an "up and down" wailing sound AND SHOULD BE ACTED UPON IMMEDIATELY.

TELEPHONE ALARM.

TESTS of the Telephone Alarm System will be preceded by an announcement.

1218.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JAYANTILAL LALLUBHAI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 23, Medows Street: Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground situate at Khetwadi 10th Lane in the City of Bombay (of which the present Fazandar is Mr. Bomanji Cursetji Dubash) since redeemed together with the messuages tenements standing thereon containing by admeasurement 628.54 Square Yards or thereabouts and forming a portion of the property admeasuring 1936 square yards and bearing Collectors New Survey No. 7379 and Cadastral Survey No. 1016 of Girgaum Division and bearing D Ward No. 2020-21 and Street No. 34-36-56, C, 5B, D Ward No. 2022 (1) Street No. 46A-1-1A C 5B, D Ward No. 2022 (2) and Street Nos. 5A-A and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Khetwadi 10th Lane, on or towards the West by the property of Jiwanji Jamsetji Mistry, on or towards the North by the remaining property of the Vendor and on or towards the South by the property of Bomanji Cooper.

Dated this 16th day of October, 1939.

DIKSHIT MANECKLAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1212.

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction at the risk of the owners, on FRIDAY, the 3rd November, 1939, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of Grain, Wheat, Castorseeds, Cotton sweepings, Iron packages, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of booked consignments on which freight and wharfage charges are due can be seen on the Office Notice Boards in the Goods Sheds, at Carnac Bridge Depot, and at important stations on the Broad Gauge section of the B.B. & C.I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.,

Government Auctioneers.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY GALICHAS.

AUCTION SALE OF GALICHAS OF VARIOUS DESIGNS AND SIZES.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on Monday the 23rd October 1939 at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 72, Medow Street, Fort, by order of the Parties Concerned: —

One Consignment of Nizam, Hyderabad Make Galichas of various artistic designs, Size 7x4, 40 pieces and 6x3, 100 pieces. In convenient Lots.

Terms: Cash.

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BONA FIDE SALE OF DRAWING, DINING & BEDROOM FURNITURE, RADIO, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY the 29th October 1939 at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) sell by public auction at Nowroze Mansion opposite Bhatia Hospital Tardeo household furniture such as velvet lined suite and chairs, plate, glass show case, rolled top writing table, teapoys, revolving & tilting chair, 1 Chiming clock by "Homer," 1 Westinghouse Radio, dining table, chairs, dinner wagon, crockery case & stands jacobean beds with mattress, dressing table, beds, iron cots, black wood glass screen, cupboards etc. property of a gentleman (leaving Bombay).

On view from the 26th.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES LOT NO. 1 AT 2ND CARPENTER STREET LOT NO. 2 AT MATARPAKHADY MAZAGON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Khandwala & Chotalal attorneys for Mr. Tarachand Narsingji the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the heirs of Vithaldas Bhikhabhai Mehta Deceased and Dayaram Vithaldas Mehta and in pursuance of the power conceded to the Mortgagee in the Mortgage deed dated 1st June 1933 Messrs. BENNETT & CO, will on MONDAY, the 23rd October 1939 sell by public auction the following in two lots in the respective premises.

LOT NO. 1 AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)

All that piece of quit and ground rent tenure land with dwelling house on it admeasuring about 223 sq. yds. but according to Cadastral Survey 227 sq. yds. and situate at 2nd Carpenter Street Mazagaon, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 165, and Muhicipality "E" Ward No. 6854 to 6896 old street No. 2-4-1 present street No. 24 and 6 and bounded on the East by Carpenter Lane, on the West and North formerly by the property of Meherjibhoy Rustomji Kharas and on the South by the said Carpenter Street.

LOT NO. 2 AT 5 P.M. (S.T.)

All that piece of Fazandari land with dwelling house on it admeasuring about 180 sq. yds. and situate at Matarpakhady Road Mazagon, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 324. and Municipality "E" Ward No. 5864, old street No. 60 present St. No. 33 E and bounded on the East by Matarpakhady Road, on the West formerly by the property of J. D'Silva, on the South by the property of Ebrahimbhoy Mahomedbhai Rowji and on the North by public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khandwala & Chotalal Solicitors. Dalal Street or the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Under the Patronage of H. H. The PRATAPSINHA MAHARAJ GAEKWAR

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18TH OCT. AT 8-45 P.M.

AMRITSIDDHI

(MIRABAI)

SATURDAY, the 21ST OCT. AT 8-45 P.M.

VIDYAHARAN

SUNDAY, the 22ND OCT. AT 3-30 P.M.

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DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10

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SOHRAB MODI (Director)
CHANDRAMOHAN
NASEEM!

——An EVERGREEN Release!

M.-G.-M. WEEK!
DAILY CHANGE!!
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DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
TO-DAY:
DAVID COPPERFIELD
FREDDIE BARTHOLOMEW, LIONEL BARRYMORE
TO-MORROW:
CHINA SEAS
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'Phone: 41561——Advance Booking

SEVENTEENTH GREAT WEEK!
Shree RANJIT'S Colossal Classic:
'SANT TULSIDAS'
OPERA HOUSE
DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

"A CLEVER PORTRAYAL OF AN IDEAL YOUTH"

IS WHAT THE CROWDS THINK ABOUT "ANAND" PLAYED By BABURAO PENDHARKAR In

"IN SEARCH OF HAPPINESS"

HUNS PICTURES' MIGHTY SCREEN HIT——with
MEENAXEE, VIMAL SARDESAI, D. MALWANKAR
in SUPPORTING Cast

4th WEEK
AT
MAJESTIC
DAILY AT 4-15, 7 & 10 P.M.

★ SHAHU MODAK
★ SHANTA HUBLIKAR
★ BAI SUNDRABAI
★ RAM MARATHE
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Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 28,00,000

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W. G. GROUNDWATER,
General Manager

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On The Air

OCTOBER 18

Delhi I & II Programmes

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. A. A. Anan. 8-10 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 9-0 to 10-0 As in Bombay 1. 10-0 Mixed Melodies. 12-30 to 12-57 p. m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1-0 variety. 1-55 to 2-30 As in Bombay 1.

5-0 p.m. Mehboob Jan. 5-30 Duets (E). 6-10 to 7-30 As in Bombay 1. 7-30 For villagers. 8-15 to 9-0 As in Bombay 1. 9-45 to 10-30 As in Bombay 2.

Delhi III—Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

8-40 to 9-0 a.m. As in Delhi 1. 9-0 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1. 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

5-45 to 7-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 8-35 to 8-45 As in Delhi 1. 9-0 to 10-35 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Music (I). 9-0 Music (I). 1-0 p.m. Recorded Music. 6-10 Anwarbai. 6-15 A Melody on Strings. 6-30 Desh Bandhu Sethi. 6-35 For Countryside. 7-0 Kumari Shakuntala Deshpande. 7-10 Sax-o-Sax. 7-30 Desh Bandhu Sethi. 7-45 Anwarbai. 8-0 State and Public Advertisements? (H). 8-20 Kumari Sheila Rani Apte. 8-30 Desh Bandhu Sethi. 8-45 Gat Tora on Tabla. 8-50 Music for all. 9-45 Desh Bandhu Sethi. 10-0 Durbari on Violin. 10-10 Anwarbai.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Keep Fit! 8-10 Ibrahim. 8-15 News (M). 8-20 News (G). 8-25 Master Baswaraj. 8-40 News (H). 8-50 News (U). 9-0 Jafar Qawwal. 9-15 Sheila. 9-25 Radio Sextet. 9-50 Bai Azambai of Kolhapur. 12-30 p.m. Three Gandharvas. 12-40 Three Violinists. 12-50 Film Songs. 12-57 News (H). 1-0 Three Bhajans. 1-10 Mutual Understanding. 1-25 A. K. Khan. 1-30 News (E). 1-35 Music. 5-0 Film Melodies. 5-15 Leila. 5-25 News (M). 5-30 News (G). 5-35 Kananbala. 6-0 News (E). 6-5 News (H). 6-10 A I R Chorus. 6-20 Durga on Sitar. 6-30 Jafar Qawwal. 6-45 S. Biniwale. 6-50 Onkarnath Thakur. 7-0 Painting: A talk (G) by Kanu Desai. 7-15 Prabhu Premi. 7-30 Com. News. 7-45 Azambai. 7-55 News (M). 8-10 News (G). 8-25 Shanta Hubalikar. 8-30 I Remember. Talk by D. R. V. M. Jeveri. 8-45 World Affairs from B. B. C. 9-0 News (H). 9-20 News (E). 9-45 Hot from Screen. 10-0 Jai-Jai-Kar. 10-15 Master Baswaraj. 10-30 News.

Bombay II—Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p. m. As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-10 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 6-10 Light and Lively. 6-20 Azambai. 6-55 A I R Trio. 7-0 to 8-45 As in Bombay 1. 8-45 Navratri Navgeet. 8-55 News. 9-0 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1. 9-30 Introduction. 9-35 Elli Millet: Blockflute. 9-45 Concertgebouw Orchestra. 9-50 Emmi Marcus (Pianoforte). 10-5 Chicago Sym. Orchestra. 10-15 Jacques String Orchestra. 10-30 Late News.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

8-40 a.m. A. Ghosh. 9-0 Sachin Das (Motilal). 10-30 Your Choice. 12-30 p. m. Nelson Eddy: Baritone. 12-50 Alfred Cortot: Pianoforte. 1-10 Jack Hylton's Orchestra. 1-30 School Broadcast. 1-50 Music. 1-57 Lord Byron (B). 2-17 Just Three Songs. 3-0 Variety. 5-30 For Countryside. 5-45 For Countryside. 5-5 For Countryside. 6-30 Tarapada Lahiri. 6-45 Jantri Sangha. 7-0 Jagrhi. 8-5 Purification of Drinking Water. 8-20 Variety. 9-0 Cello. 9-45 Musical Cameos of English Composers.

Calcutta II—Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

8-30 to 9-30 a.m. and 10-30 to 11-30 As in Calcutta 1.

12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 to 5-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1. 5-30 B. N. Biswas. 5-45 A. Coomar Kar. 6-0 S. Bannerjee. 6-15 D. K. Roy. 6-30 to 9-30 As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 Just four Songs. 9-45 Leela Bose. 10-0 For Assamese Listeners.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Rama Nama Mahimai. 8-10 Telugu Talkie Hits. 8-25 Classical Variety. 1-0 p.m. Venkatesa Iyer: Voice. 1-35 Venkatesa Iyer: Voice. 2-0 High School Educational Broadcasts. 2-5 Clarification of Oils and Fats by S. L. Narasimham. 2-20 M[illegible] 4-0 Children's Educational Broadcasts. 4-30 Music (E). 5-0 Carnatic Orchestra. 5-20 Ellore Royappa (Clarionet & Rhythm). 6-0 Switching Back. 6-25 Ellore Royappa: Clarionet. 7-0 Switching Back. 7-50 Shrimati D. K. Pattammal: Voice. 9-0 Writing Biography by Philip Guedalla (B. B. C. Recording). 9-45 More Songs You All Know. 10-0 Alfred Piano: Guitar. 10-15 Gay and Swirling Waltzes.

Madras II—Programme

31.35 metres (9,570 kc/s)

7-30 to 9-0 a.m. and 1-0 to 2-30 p.m. As in Madras 1.

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

4-0 to 9-30 p.m. As in Madras 1. 9-30 Shanti Vardhana: Veena.

Hyderabad Programme

411 metres (730 kc/s)

9-0 p.m. Mohd. Yasin. 9-20 "Hyderabad Fifty Years Ago" (U). 9-35 Mohd. Yasin. 10-15 Mohd. Yasin.

B. B. C. Talks Broadcast

London Calling. B B C Empire Broadcasting, writes:—

In addition to topical talks, four regular series of talks are being broadcast: 'Background to the News' and 'In England Now,' broadcast bi-weekly; London Log' and 'Matters of Moment,' broadcast at weekly intervals.

Men and women from all over the country, talking about their war work or describing how they are carrying on with their normal occupations, are the speakers in the series 'In England Now.' Listeners to the series have already heard a New Zealand journalist in London, a member of the national defence corps guarding an important public building an Indian aviator, and a London taxi-cab driver. The series is broadcast on Tuesdays and Fridays at 3-15 p. m. (G. M.T.) with recordings at 10-45 p. m. on the same days and at 8-15 a. m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Howard Marshall, one of Britain's most popular broadcasters, is the speaker in 'London Log', in which he tells of life in the British capital as it is to-day, and something also of the English countryside that he knows and loves so well. 'London Log' is broadcast on Saturdays at 7-30 a. m. (GMT), with recordings at 3-15 p. m. and 10-45 p. m.

'Matters of Moment' brings to the microphone some of Britain's best-known personalities—the Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. Malcolm Macdonald), Mr. Arthur Greenwood, and Lord Hailey are among those who have already been heard—to give their views on important happenings or to explain recent developments. Transmission is on Wednesdays at 3.15 p. m. (GMT) recordings being broadcast at 10-45 p. m. on the same day and at 4-30 a. m. and 9-30 a. m. on Thursdays.

N. Y. Cotton Market Steady

SMALL TRADE BUYING

Cloth Sales Moderate

Bombay, Oct. 17.

Operations on the New York cotton Exchange were confined largely to exchanging and evening up in October prior to the cessation of trading in that month at noon to-day, while the Chicago wheat market was firm but quiet on less favourable European developments and increasing apprehension over the dry weather in the South-west.

The cotton market was steady with moderate trade support. There is some delay in the announcement of loans but it is said that this week, it will be announced. There were persistent talk of a nearby armistice and speculative interest was absent. The market was steady with a restricted turnover.

NEW YORK MARKET

At the opening October was quoted 3 points up at 9.17 and under scattered long liquidation prices declined to 9.12 which was the lowest level. Later with improved demand October advanced to 9.20 which was the highest level. Thus with a maximum range of 8 points the market closed at a net rise of 4 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 9.21c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady with a moderate support and closed at a rise of 1 to 3 points. Spot cotton market was quiet with small enquiry and prices declined 9 points at 8.98c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points with January 5.61. Hedging met trade calling and professional buying in response to firmness of Egyptian cotton. Later prices reacted in sympathy with easy Alexandria advices. Hedging and scattered profit-taking were absorbed by trade calling. The market closed at a net decline of 1 to 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 6 points at 6.33dd per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was firm at the start but later prices declined on weakness of overseas advices. Giza futures closed 4 to 6 points down with spot 10 points up at 7.71d. per lb. Uppers futures were irregular and closed at a rise of 18 points to a decline of 7 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

With increased selling pressure the Alexandria cotton market was easy on Monday. Sakel: futures declined 29 to 25 points and Ashmouni contracts closed 20 to 17 points lower.

PRIVATE CABLES

N Y. October Highest
(3 p.m.) ..... 9.20+06
N. Y. October Lowest
(10-17 a.m.) ..... 9.12—02
Liverpool October Highest ..... 5.74—01
Liverpool October Lowest ..... 5.72—03

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York. Light frost Northern sections. Freight differential controversy reported delaying loan announcement. Market acts well.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled:

Domestic free supply for season 13,834,000 bales. Consumption at 8,000,000 rate. Export ideas excluding barter 4,300,000 British Government may hold barter cotton. Domestic cloths slow. Mill activity rising. Business rising. Commodities steady.

NEW YORK COTTON

New Contracts

New York, Oct. 16.

OCTOBER	9.29+05
DECEMBER	9.04+05
JANUARY	8.96+04
MARCH	8.82+02
MAY	8.70+05
JULY	8.51+05

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 16.

October	9.19+05
December	8.89+05
January	8.78+11
March	8.68+04
May	8.50+05
July	8.31+05
Middling spot	9.21+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Oct. 16.

October	9.28+01
Decembe.	8.98+03
January	8.84+02
Middling spot	8.98—09

NEW YORK

New York, Oct. 16.

11 a.m. Ranges.

December	8.84
March	8.63
May	8.45
Noon Call.	
December	8.83
March	8.62
May	8.44

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Oct. 16.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	47,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	14,000
Day's exports to the Continent	18,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	11,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 16.

October	5.72—03
November	5.62—04
December	5.60—04
January	5.61—03
February	5.60—03
March	5.62—02
April	5.59—01
May	5.59—01
June	5.57—01
July	5.56—01
August	5.54—01
September	5.51—01
October	5.49—01
Middling spot	6.33+06

11-12 a.m. quotations.

January	5.61
March	5.59

WE MUST PLAN FOR PEACE WHILE AT WAR

(Continued from Edit Page.)

only limited, lightly-armed police forces.

2.—To the Federal Union should be handed over all dependent colonies. Their Civil Services should be gradually internationalised. Their trade might be managed by disinterested corporations, which should use their profits for the benefit of the natives.

3.—The Union should set up a planning authority, which should study the economic life of its entire area and lay before the Legislature schemes for the co-ordination of its industries and markets, so as to end competitive waste and set each region to produce what it is best fitted to produce for the whole vast market of the Federation.

If national tariffs cannot instantly be abolished, they should allow a preference to fellow-members. A first principle should be to raise the standard of life of the agricultural producers, white and coloured, up to that of the industrial workers.

For this purpose the flow of capital and credit to the backward areas should be controlled for creative social purposes from the international centre. The wartime controls of raw materials and food-stuffs should be made permanent for the common good. International banking and exchange control should be a federal service.

4.—International communications between member-States by sea, rail and road should be subject to Federal control. Transport by air should be a Federal service.

5.—The constitution should define certain basic claims of civilisation to which all must conform. These must include protection for the cultural rights of minorities.

The right of free discussion must be recognised for all the common affairs of the Federation, both within member-States and between them. A charter of elementary rights for labour, including that of combination, is no less essential.

Given these rights, within a framework of economic co-operation and military security, frontiers would become unimportant.

6.—The common cultural life of the Federation might be the concern of a Federal university with institutes for research, and of a Federal wireless station.

7.—The Legislature might have two Chambers. The Senate would represent governments; the House might be indirectly elected by national Parliaments.

★

The basis of representation might possibly take into account taxable capacity and military potential as well as population. A Federal Court is essential.

Already this sketch is too detailed, but it may serve as a basis for discussion.

To the reader who inclines to dismiss it as a Utopian dream, I would answer that if this war continues for three years, such a Federation, on a rough, improvised, military footing, will already exist.

We shall have to pool our economic resources. We have already a single command. We need create nothing new. We need only adapt for peace what we have made for war.

★

POSTSCRIPT.

It is no longer wise to ignore the possibility that the Soviet Union may soon be a belligerent, in armed occupation of Polish territory. I do not now propose to judge what it has not yet done. If this should happen, the responsibility must be shared between Moscow, Warsaw and Downing Street.

We are concerned rather with the probable consequences. The weight of power against us would be immeasurably increased. Worse still, the reply might well be the formation of a conservative Holy Alliance against the two revolutionary Powers.

Before that happens, the Labour Movement should instantly review the whole situation. Can any honourable expedient be devised that would avoid an automatic declaration of war against Russia?

I do not pretend to see a way of escape from a hideous dilemma. I am content to plead for a pause, if by any ingenuity it can be secured. Conceivably, with American help, a solution might be discovered.

(World Copyright Reserved.)

This is not, in my case, wisdom after the event. In my book "A League of Nations" (1916) I sketched a constitution that avoided most of these sources of failure. In "Property or Peace?" I proposed a federal solution. In "Towards a New League" (New Statesman). I tried to give practical shape to this federal idea.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	H. M.	H. M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 40	20 10
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar Lucknow (Express.)	6 15	22 30
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	9 10	17 40
Madras Express	10 15	14 25
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	12 36	17 20
Nagpur Express	15 0	20 55
Poona Fast Pass	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	21 0	6 15
Deccan Queen (on Fridays only)		17 15
Deccan Queen (on Mondays only)	10 35	
		6 40

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	7 25	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	6-45	21 30
Kathiawar Mail	6-45	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon).	21 15 (Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 [illegible]	[illegible]
The Flying Ranee Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 55	22 30
Kathiawr Express	18 45	8 45

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday. this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for London)	8-40

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 17.

Following a rise of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 201 for Broach A/M. delivery and the market opened steady at Rs. 201/8 and improved to Rs. 202 under scattered buying. Later on there was increased selling and prices declined to Rs. 199/4 but prices again rallied to Rs. 201/4. The tone of the market was steady. The local market is keeping firm on fears of prolongation of war but offices are doing large straddle business with sales in the local market against purchases in foreign markets. It appears that the technical position of the local market is unhealthy and we do not think it safe to buy at present prices.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 3 points and the local market was quietly steady with Broach A/M. quoted at Rs. 201. The market was easy later on increased selling and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F.G.M.G. Broach A/May	Rs.	199	0 0
Fine M. G. Oomra D/Jan.	.....	185	8 0
Fine M. G. Oomra Mar.	.....	184	12 0
F.G.M.G. Bengal D/Jan.	.....	148	0 0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Oct. 16.

Broach A/M highest 201 1/2; lowest 196 3/4; closing 201.

Oomra D/J highest 188; lowest 184 1/2; closing 188.

Oomra March highest 187 1/2; lowest 184; closing 187 1/2.

Bengal D/J highest 149 3/4; lowest 147; closing 149 3/4.

Night session: Broach A/M opened Rs. 203, highest Rs. 203, lowest Rs. 198 1/2, closed Rs. 199 3/4.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Oct. 16.

Sakel: Nov. 13.31—29; Jan. 13.56—25. Giza: Nov. 12.27—26; Jan. 12.54—25. Ashmouni: Oct. 10.49—20; Dec. 10.65—19.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Oct. 16.

Giza 2: Spot 7.71; October 7.06; Nov. 7.11; Jan. 7.22; March 7.31; May 7.39; July 7.43.

Uppers: Spot 7.22; Oct. 6.62; Nov. 6.62; Jan. 6.64; March 6.43; May 6.42; July 6.41.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 17.

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. London Paris Exchange rate was 176 to 177. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 to 4.04 at London and 3.99 3/4 at New York.

London silver prices declined 1/4d. at 23 1/4d. for spot while forward quotation was raised 1/8d. at 22 7/8. Speculators bought and sold. Business was small. Later the market was dull with small offerings at fixed rates and buyers were satisfied. New York spot silver prices declined 1/2 at 37 cents per ounce. Shanghai T. T. on London was 4d. London Bombay spot silver parity was Rs. 61-12-0 and forward was Rs. 60-8-0. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 26-13-0. The local market was fairly steady with a moderate business in silver and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. There was slightly improved demand for gold. Quotations were as under:—

	GOLD	SILVER.
Ready	41 8 0	60 7 0
Aso	41 8 6	60 10 0

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 16.

Spot 23 1/4; Forward 22 7/8.

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct. 16.

Gold bars fine per oz £8/8/0.

LONDON SEEDS

London, Oct. 16.

Hozario Santa Fe Oct/Nov. 20/6; South Australian Oct/Nov. 21/3

LONDON RUBBER

London, Oct. 16.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb sellers 10 3/16.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Oct. 17.

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt.
Ready (small grain) Rs. 17-7-0
Ready (large grain) Rs. 17-9-0
Shipment September Rs. 8-1-0 F. B. H.
Shipment October Rs. 8-5-0 F. B. H.
Shipment November Rs. 8-8-0 F. B. H.
Shipment December Rs. 8-10-0 F. B. H.
Tone:—Steadier.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 17.

2 3/4 per cent 1548/52 85/4
3 1/2 per cent. G P Notes (Cash) 84 nominal.
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 86
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 89/4
3 per cent 1963/65 Loan 82
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 93/6
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 100/4
4 per cent 1960/70 95/10
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 100/4
5 per cent 1949-43 Loan 101/12

TAXFREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 107/2
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore Loan 103/0
5 per cent 1955 Mysore Loan 110

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 92
4 per cent M Deb 1974 92
5 per cent M Deb 1959 101
5 per cent M Deb 1954 114
5 per cent K P T 1956 114
Unchanged. All rates are nominal

MONEY MARKETS

Bombay, Oct. 17.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 15/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 One month
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 Two months
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 One month
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/8
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 11/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 13/32 Two months
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 334
Bank's buying T T 327
Bank's buying D D 326
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1 290
Bank's buying T T 1 345
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 3/4
Bank's buying T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying 60 days 76 3/4
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 55
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 54 1/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 28 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D —
CROSS RATE—
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/32 17th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/5 17th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/32 17th inst.
Java/London 7.40/7 17th inst.
New York/London 3.99 1/8 16th inst.
London/New York 4.0 2/4 16th inst.
London/Paris 176.12 16th inst.
London/Italy 78.50 16th inst.
London/Belgium 23.86/24.06 16th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.78/93 16th inst.
London/Stockholm 16.75/95 16th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.50/7 16th inst
London/Berlin — 16th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady, Dull.
Gold £8-8-0 14th inst.
Gold £8-8-0 16th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 1/2 14th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 1/4 16th inst.
Silver London Forward 22 7/8 16th inst
Silver London Forward 22 3/4 16th inst.
Silver New York Ready 37 16th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 2 1/8 per cent 14th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 2 1/16 per cent 16th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 3 per cent 14th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 2 3/4 per cent 16th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 2 per cent
Tone:—Steady.

INDO-JAPANESE TRADE TALKS

Working Of Cotton Agreements

New Delhi, (By Mail).

In view of the forthcoming Indo-Japanese trade talks the following official statistical data regarding the working of the existing Cotton Protocol will be found interesting:—

Exports of raw cotton from India to Japan from 1st January, 1938, to 31st December, 1938, less re-exports from Japan (including 271,114 bales brought forward from the Cotton Year, 1937) are 1,521,699 bales of 392 lbs each.

Net imports, that is to say, imports less re-exports, into India of cotton piece-goods from Japan from 1st October, 1938, to 31st March, 1939, which count against the allotment for that period.—

	Yards.
Plain greys	80,258,041
Bordered greys	30,567,541
Bleached (white) goods	22,610,871
Coloured Printed goods	42,326,927
Coloured (dyed or woven) goods	27,165,983
Total	202,929,363

The statement includes such consignments as have arrived up to July, 1939. Later arrivals, if any, will be included in a further statement.—United Press.

HAPUR MARKET

Hapur, Oct. 17.

Wheat ready Rs. 3/0/3; Mangsir Rs. 3/0/7; Jaith Rs. 3/2/7.

Gram ready Rs. 3/7; Mangsir Rs. 3/6/6, Jeth Rs. 3/3/4;

Barley ready Rs. 2/10/3; Mangsir Rs. 2/10/3.

Peas ready Rs. 3/6; Mangsir Rs. 3/5/3. Arhar ready Rs. 2/15/3; Mangsir Rs. 2/15/3.

Cottonseed ready Rs. 2/7/9; Maize ready Rs. 2/8/3. Tone steady on firm foreign cables. Weather dry.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 16.

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent £68; Indian stock 3 per cent 1948 £67; Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later £79 1/4; Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55 £104; Consols 2 1/2 per cent £64 7/8; Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961 £89; War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952 £90; Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £100 7/8; Victory bonds £102; Chartered Bank of I. A. and China £7; Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg. £74; National Bank of India £27 1/2.

Narrow Price Movement In Share Bazar

SMALL IMPROVEMENTS IN STEELS

Cotton, Cement And Burmas Quiet

Bombay, Oct. 17.

The local Share Bazar was fairly steady to-day with a restricted turnover. There is no inclination to operate and professionals are inclined to await further developments. It appears that the market position is also becoming somewhat unhealthy as investors are not inclined to lend support.

Yesterday the Wali Street market was steady. Buyers were not disposed to reach for stocks but apart from a few soft spots, the market finished with prices mostly up to one dollar higher and the turnover proved to be the smallest since the hostilities started. Traders were cautious owing to happenings abroad as well as due to persistent talk of a nearby armistice. U. S. Steel activity was reported 90.3 per cent against 88.6 per cent in the previous week, which was better than general expectation. In the meantime the majority expect the market to break from current idleness and indecision on the upside with increased activity. U. S. Steel shares closed 1/2 up at 75 1/4. Anaconda coppers were unchanged at 32 7/8. Generai Motors improved 1/4 at 53 7/8 dollars.

It is true that present share prices are much behind the business activity in the States but rumours of peace efforts discourage buyers. Thus the market entirely depends upon developments in Europe and there is no desire to increase speculative risks.

These remarks are also applicable to our market also, where professional operators are holding aloof. It is true that several big professional operators of the city were caught in a wrong box in other markets but this has nothing todo with Saare Bazar where speculative operations were confined to low limits, giving no opportunity for big losses and profits

Thus it appears that any change in the general situation or sentiment will be followed by active markets and wide price fluctuations. This fear is damping general feeling.

The market opened steady to-day and sagged few points under scattered realising. Later on there was utter absence of any important business and operators were marking time.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1840 and advanced to Rs. 1855 which was the highest level. Later prices declined to Rs. 1835 and closed at Rs. 1837. Ordinary Shares closed at Rs. 367/8.

Cotton mill shares were quietly steady Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 900 and aften advancing to Rs. 903 declined to Rs. 895. Associated Cements were quiet at Rs. 135 and Bombay Burmas eased off to Rs. 522/8.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, Oct. 17.

100	AHMED. ADVANCE	285 0
250	BOM. DYEING	895 0
100	CENTURY	267 8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	276 8
100	COLABA	139 0
100	Coorla	112 8
250	David	40 0
250	Dawn	325 0
1	E. D. Sassoon Def	0 6 9
100	Finlay	110 0
100	GOKAK	175 0
1000	Hindustan	1,795 0
100	Indore	36 0
100	Khatau	110 0
100	KOHINOOR	308 8
250	Laxmi	466 4
250	Madras United	25 0
100	MORARJI	130 0
250	Model	52 0
50	MYSORE	97 8
200	NEW GREAT	268 0
100	Oosmanshahi	43 12
100	PHOENIX	272 8
25	SASSOON SILK	78 8
1000	Sholapur	3010 0
50	SIMPLEX	95 8
100	SWADESHI	265 0
100	SWAN	105 0
500	Vishnu	1,180 0
1000	Westerns	935 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	95 0
25-50	Central	29 14
500	Imperial	1361 4
125-500	Imp. Conty	333/12
50-100	India	127 8
100	Reserve Bank	102 0
5	Union	5 8

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	135 0

INSURANCE

100	Empire	562 8
15-100	Jupiter	10 2
20	Mercantile	49 0
15-75	New India	33 2
200	Oriental	3640 0
15-50	Vulcan	6 11

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmd. Old	137 8
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1385 0
10	Ajmer	10 1
50	BOMBAY TRAM	122 0
100	Bombay Suburban	165 0
10	Broach	10 4
100	Karachi	191 4
100	Poona	183 8
100	Surat	152 8
100	TATA HYDRO	144 8
100	TATA POWERS	1227 8

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	937 8
100	C. Province	91 0
100	Dh. Baramati	91 0
100	Gujarat	93 0
100	Mandra Bhon	93 0
100	Pachora Jamner	83 12
100	Sara Serajganj	91 0
500	Tapti Valley	740 0

MININGS

9	Burma Corp.	6 4
2sh.	Indian Copper	2 6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	33 2
10	SHIVRAJPUR	45 8
30	TATA STEEL FEFD	1837 8
75	TATA STEEL ORD	367 8

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	540 0
10	Air Services	6 0
58	BELAPUR SUGAR	208 0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	602 8
250	BOMBAY STEAM	284 0
125	B. BURMA	527 8
50	B. BURMA CONTY.	171 4
2sh.	Br. B. Petrol	5 3 6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE XD	80 0
100	IND. BLEACHING	105 0
100	Western India Match	112 8
50	Ind. Invest Trust	42 12
100	I. Radio Def.	370 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Oct. 17.

Bombay Dyeing (898/12) 900 903 896 [illegible] 895
Century (269/8) 270 268 267/8
Central India (277/8) 277 279 278 279 276/8
Kohinoor (309) 311 312 308 309 308/8
New Great (267) 268 270 268
Simplex (96) 96 95 96/8 95/8
Swadeshi (266/8) 265 269 267 265
Associated Cement (136/4) 136/8 137 4 136/4 135
Andhra (1385) 1385
Tram. Ord. (122) 122
Tata Hydro (144/8) 145 144/8
Tata Power (1225) 1225 1227 1226 1227
T. Steel Dfd. (1832/8) 1840 1855 1842 1850 1847 1852 1835 1840 1837
T. Steel Ord. (366/3) 367 369 367 368 367/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (154/12) 156/8
Bellapur (209) 208/8 211 209 208
B. Steam (286) 282 285 284
B. Burma (530) 531 533 521 523 522/8

100	I. Radio Ord	340 0
100	Port Canning	72 12
30	PREMIER CON.	71 0
15	Scindia	22 6
25	Tata Oil Mill	46 12

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1280 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	270 0
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	70 12
5	p.c. Central India (T. F.)	531 4
6 1/4	p.c. Prem. Const 1st	102 8
6 1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	94 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	132 8
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1385 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref	188 12
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	156 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	675 0

DEBENTURES

3 3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	100 0
5	p.c. Andhra Valley	102 0
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	48 0
7	p.c. Sholapur	75 0
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	102 4

(Capital letters indicate shares on Forward list).

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Oct. 17.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

3 1/2 per cent Paper 84; 4 per cent 1960-70 95/8; 5 per cent 1945-55 107.

BANKS.

Bank of Baroda 95; Bank of Hindusthan 25/8; Bank of India 127/8; Central Bank 29/14; Imperial Bank F.P. 1361/4; Imperial Bank P.P. 333/2; Indian Overseas Bank 47; Reserve Bank 102; Union Bank 5/8.

TEXTILES.

Ahmd. New Textiles 385; Ambica 251/4 Arun 217/8; Arvind 1150; Asok 192/8; Bharatkhand Textiles 1850; Bombay Dyeing 893/12; Buckingham and Carnatics 192; Calico 701/4; Central India Cotton Century 266/14; Colaba 137/8; Elgin 131/4; Gokak 174/6; Hukumchand 165/10; Indore Malwa 36/4; Jubilee 257/8; Khatau Makanji 110; Kohinoor 308/2; Laxmi Cotton 466/4; Madhusudan 200; Marsden 95/10; Morarji 130; Mysore 102/8; Nandlal Bhandari 77/4; New Great 267/8; Raipur 650; Rajnagar 155; Sajjan 97/8; Sassoon and Alliance 78/8; Sholapur 3010; Simplex 95; Swadeshi 264

American Cotton Figures

	1939-40	1938-39
F.P. Bales.		
Receipts to date 16-10-39	2316000	1787000
Receipts Yesterday 16-10-39	47000	43000
Exports to date 16-10-39	1218000	898000
Stock at Ports 13-10-39	2815000	3089000
Stock at Interior Towns 13-10-39	3260000	3106000
Stock at Liverpool 13-10-39	—	1143000
Visible Supply 13-10-39	+	7502000
Quantity in sight 13-10-39	4226000	3803000
Quantity out of sight 13-10-39	—	1936000

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Oct. 17.

Yellow Metal Sheets ..... Rs. 50 0 0
Copper Sheets ..... Rs. 71 0 0
Tone:—Steady

The Best is NONE TOO GOOD

NO MILK is too good for your family. Skimp if you must, dear lady, on other needs, but *don't* gamble with health. For good milk is health itself, in food form.

And Klim is good milk made better. The pick of a thousand dairies, this superior milk is further improved by the famous Klim process. Freshness is assured, digestibility improved.

Nothing is added to Klim. Only the water is removed. The flavour remains. Simply replace that water to prepare yourself for a taste miracle. Before you stands rich creamy milk that even *tastes* fresh.

MULLER & PHIPPS (India) Ltd.
Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Karachi, Lahore & Madras.

KLIM WHOLE MILK

THE MILK THAT KEEPS . . . and KEEPS ITS NATURAL FLAVOUR

ESTD. 1919

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD

HEAD OFFICE APOLLO STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:
1. COTTON EXCHANGE BLDG. KALBADEVI RD., BOMBAY
2. KATHA BAZAR, MANDVI BOMBAY.
3. RAJKOT (CIVIL STATION)

CAPITAL PAID UP 39,90,000
RESERVE FUND 8,25,000
DIVIDEND EQUALISATION FUND 50,000

Directors
Mr. M. S. CAPTAIN, (Chairman).
Lachhmandas Harkhchand Daga Esq., K. R. P. Shroff, Esq., Vithaldas Kanji, Esq., B. N. Karanjia, Esq., Ramdeo Anandilal Poddar, Esq., Haridas Madhavdas Esq., and Dinshaw D. Romer, Esq.

Current Deposit Accounts opened and interest allowed at 1 PER CENT, per annum on daily balances upto Rupees one lakh.

Fixed Deposits for LONG and SHORT periods received on favourable terms.

Savings Bank Accounts Interest allowed at 1½ PER CENT per annum on minimum monthly balances upto Rs. 10,000 withdrawals allowed twice a week. Operations by cheques allowed.

Advances made on approved securities.
All kinds of Banking business transacted.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.
Cotton Exchange Building, Kalbadevi Road.
Annual Rent Rs. 4 only.

B. M. BHARGAVA
Secretary.

MALARIA MENACE

The big mistake fever patients make is to over-tax their weakened digestive organs with heavy foods the moment their appetites return.

The weakened nerve and muscle tissues, undermined by fever poisons, can only be rebuilt by a food which is easily digested and which gives you maximum nourishment.

Doctors throughout India recommend Horlicks as the ideal food for fever patients. Horlicks is 100 % nourishment. It pours quick new strength into your weakened body, shortens your convalescence and in an amazingly short time you feel full of vigour and strength. Always keep Horlicks ready at hand.

Buy Horlicks today—available everywhere.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON EIGHT POINTS UP

All-Round Activity On London Exchange

GILT-EDGEDS SHOW GOOD FIRMNESS

U. S. Steel Opens Higher

BOMBAY, October 17

The New York cotton market was fairly active owing to good local buying and trade support under the influence of higher Liverpool cables and better Eastern advices. The sentiment was brighter and offerings were light.

Broach was easier on liquidation and general selling, but eventually better feeling prevailed on steadiness of Liverpool.

London Stock Exchange displayed all-round activity. Giltedged showed further improvement. 2 1/2 per cent. British Consols were better at £66.

Rubber displayed better feeling with Spot being quoted at 10 1/4d. against 10 1/16d. the previous quotation.

New York Stock Exchange opened firm with U. S. Steel Common opening at dol. 75 1/2.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1939.

	New York, Oct 17
Previous closing	8.83
To-day's opening	8.89
Difference	nil
To-day's closing	8.97
Difference	+08

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1940.

	Liverpool, Oct 17
Previous closing	5.61
To-day's opening	5.64
Difference	+03
To-day's closing	5.65
Difference	+04

Broach A/M Expectation ..... Rs. 231-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct 17

The New York otion exhibited brighter sentiment to-day on the steadiness of Liverpool which induced fairly good trade support, while higher Eastern cables also contributed to prevailing strength.

The trading in December began at 8.89 i.e. unchanged. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and trade and local buying, while later, the renewed buying with light offerings appeared and December rose to 8.94.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Oct 17

The trading in Broach April/May began at Rs. 198-8. The price, after improving to Rs. 201 slightly receded and closed quiet at Rs. 200-8.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct 17

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—
October (9.17/9.17) 9.22/9.22
December (8.85/8.85) 8.89/8.89
March (8.62/8.62) 8.69/8.69

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, Oct 17

American January (5.66) 5.65
American March (5.64) 5.64
Giza November (7.21) 7.15
Giza January (7.31) 7.26

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Oct 17

METALS

Tin (£230 quiet) £230 quoted: quiet.

RUBBER

Spot (10 1/16 value) 10 1/4 paid and sellers
Forward January March (10 1/4 paid and value) 10 3/8 paid and value

JUTE

Dundee £34 1/2
Lightning October (£31 3/4) £31 3/4

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdral (nil) nil
Gold (£8-8-0) £8-8-0
Silver 23 1/16d.

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Oct. 17.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

		2 day	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh			2,607	255
Central India			5,275	15,657
Barsi and Nagar			10,839	1,728
Hyderabad-Gaorani				202
Berar			8,175	2,919
Central Provinces			1,154	4,060
Total Oomras			28,050	24,821
Dholera			2,906	12,570
N.-W. Provinces		149	11,043	2
Rajputana			4,792	818
Sind-Punjab		886	32,885	10,903
Broach			53	5,956
Coompta and Dharwar			9,385	4,041
Westerns-Northerns		336	7,159	3,734
Tinnevelly and Cambodia				1,037
American				4
Egyptian, African and Sudan		1,160	48,886	63,553
Comilla, Burma and other sorts			200	...
Total		2,561	145,487	127,439
Arrived by road to 12th Oct.		39	10,000	—

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

	New York, Oct 17
Previous closing	3.99 3/4
To-day's opening	3.99 7/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	not received

T. T LONDON ON NEW YORK

	London, Oct 17
Previous closing	4.02 to 4.04
To-day's opening	4.02 to 4.04
To-day's closing	4.02 to 4.04

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

	London, Oct 17
Previous closing	176 to 177
To-day's opening	176 to 177
To-day's closing	176 to 177

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct 17

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02 to 4.04 which is officially fixed rate.

Franc was officially fixed at 176 to 177.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay (13.23 3/4) 13.23 3/4
New York on Bombay (30.40) 30.40
London on Milan (78.50) 78.50
London on Shanghai (6-4 5/8) 6-4 5/8
London on Kobe (1-2 buyers 1-2 1/32 sellers) 1-2 buyers 1-2 1/32 sellers.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (2 1/8 per cent) 2 to 2 1/16 per cent
4 months (2 1/4 per cent) 2 1/8 to 2 3/16 per cent
6 months (2 7/8 to 3 per cent) 2 3/4 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London, Oct 17

The following cable regarding London silver market was received in Bombay.

"Little speculative selling. Business small. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct 17

Spot	(23 1/4d) 23 1/16d—3/16
Forward	(22 7/8d) 22 7/16d—7/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct 17

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£8-8-0) £8-8-0

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Night Quotations

Bombay, Oct 17

SILVER

Silver ready	60	2	0
Silver Asho	60	5	0
Silver Kartak	60	8	0

GOLD

Gold ready	41	6	0
Gold Asho	41	7	0
Gold Kartak	41	8	0
Sovereign	26	12	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Latest Night Quotations

Bombay, Oct 17

Wheat January	3	13	6
Wheat May	3	15	9
Linseed May	6	5	3
Groundnuts February	36	14	0
Castorseeds May	40	4	0
Cottonseeds January	25	11	0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 17.

Bengal Fine	147/49
Bengal F.G.	145/47
C. P. 1	198/200
C. P. 2	196/98
Berar	193/96
Khandesh	189/92
Jalna/Sailu	189/92
Khandwa	193/96
Broach	207/09
Sindh N. T. (New crop)	241/43

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 12th Oct.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Europe		7,073	14,724
Japan and China	4,046	92,548	112,872
Coast Ports		4,805	5,319
Up-country by Rail		33,028	36,128
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		16,710	2,800
Total	4,046	154,164	174,843

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct 17

INDIAN LOANS

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92) £92
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£79 1/4) £79 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£104) £104
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£105) £105
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-63 (£100) £100
5 per cent 1942-47 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2
4 per cent (£94) £94

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1940-50 (£96 1/4) £96 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£64 7/8) £66
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£89) £89 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/2) £102 3/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£100 7/8) £101 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£90) £90 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£102 1/4) £102 1/8

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (12-0) 12-0
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (50) 50-7 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 2 3/4) dol 2 3/4
Elec Music Industry (7-9) 7-9
Princhin Johnson (19-9) 21-3
Imperial Chemical (28-9) 29-3
Woolsworth New Ordinary (57-6) 57-6
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£16 1/2) £16 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (27-4 1/2) 28-6
Unilever Ordinary (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2
Ford Motors (14-7 1/2) 14-7 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£49) £49 1/4
British American Tobacco Ordinary (85-7 1/2) 86-3
Carreas 'A' (£6) £6 1/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (115-7 1/2) 116-3
P and O Def (20-6) 20-6
Distillers (89-6) 90-6
Bredfords Dye (4-7 1/2) 4-7 1/2
British Celanese (5-6) 5-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (27-6) 27-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (27-9) 28-9
Fine Cottons Spinners (4-10 1/2) 4-10 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (17-6) 17-6
Inter Nickels (dol 48) dol 48
Indian Iron (45) 45

TEA SHARES

Assam (14-9) 15-0
Donaro Tea (26-3) 26-10 1/2
Empire of India (20-0) 21-3

JUTES

Barnagore (£12 1/2) £12 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-9) 25-0
Gula Kelampong (15-7 1/2) 16-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (26-3) 28-3

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (26-3) 26-3
Burma Corporation (9-0) 9-0
Rio Tintos (£10 3/4) £10 3/4
East Rand Proprietors (43-9) 45-0
Rand Mines (£6 1/4) £6 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown (£12 1/2) £12 1/2
Associated Portland Cement (67-6) 67-8
Trinidad Leaseholds (98-9) 100-0
Sub Nigel (£9 1/4) £9 1/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (23-9) 23-9
Union Corporation (£6 1/8) £6 1/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (25-0) 25-0
Anglo Persian (61-3) 62-6
Burma Oil (83-9) 84-4 1/2
Mexican Eagle (5-4 1/2) 5-3
Shell Transport (85-7 1/2) 86-3
Royal Dutch (£36) £35 3/4

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£26 3/4) £27 1/4
London Midland Ordinary (£10 1/2) £10 1/2
London North Eastern Def. (£2 1/4) £2 1/4
London Southern Def. (£9 1/2) £9 1/2
London Transport 5 per cent (£107) £107
London Transport 'C' (£65) £65

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Oct 17

The following are the openin quotations:—
General Motors (dol 53 3/4) dol 53 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 32 1/2) dol 32 7/8
U S Steel Common New Stock (dol 74 5/8) dol 76 1/2
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

PEPPER AND GINGER MARKET

Bombay, Oct. 17.

(The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association Ltd.).

Pepper ready Alleppey per candy	Rs.	90	0 0
Pepper ready Calicut per candy		89	0 0
Pepper Asho Sud 15th per candy		89	0 0
Pepper Maha Sud 15th per candy		95	0 0
Pepper ready Lampong in C.I.F. per cwt.		13	8 0
Ginger ready unbleached per cwt.		15	8 0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt.		17	8 0
Ginger Maha Sud 15th per cwt.		21	0 0

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 17.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s, October 115; December 115; February 116
Yarn No. 10 1/2s. October 124; December 127; February 132.
Yarn No. 20 1/2s. October 158; December 161; February 165.
Yarn No. 40s. October 235; December 235; February 235.

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS

Press Communique issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay states:—

Tenders for Rs. One Crore and fifty lacs of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 17th October 1939. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,58,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-5-5 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-5-0 allotted approximately 94 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 1,50,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 2-12-0 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. One Crore and fifty lacs of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 24th October 1939. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 27th October 1939. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 13th October 1939, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 2,24,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Three months' intermediates will be sold from 18th October 1939 to 23rd October 1939 at Rs. 99-5-3 subject to the conditions previously announced (viz. sales can be stopped at any time without previous notice if Government think it necessary).

Three months' intermediates sold from 11th October 1939 to 16th October 1939 amounted to Rs. 3,07,75,000.

INDIAN COTTON CROP FORECAST

The Second All-India Cotton Forecast estimates for 1939-40 will be exhibited in the Cotton Exchange (in the office of the East Indian Cotton Association Ltd., and in the Trading Hall of the Association), Marwari Bazar, Bombay, and in the Cotton Green Building of the Association, Sewri, Bombay, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) on Wednesday, the 18th inst.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Oct 17

To-day's closing quotations:—

Cottonsind January	19	7	
Punjab January	15	10	
Desi American January	21	11	
Tone: Quiet.			
Wheat November	25	14	0
January	26	13	
July	27	15	0
Tone: Quiet.			
Gram November	33	4	0
January	34	0	0
July	30	9	0
Toria November	42	9	0
February	40	10	0
Cottonseed January	20	10	0

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)
Ahmedabad, Oct 17

Following are the closing quotations of to-day's share bazar:—

Ambika	248	0	0
Calico	696	0	0
Jubili	255	0	0
Marsdan	93	0	0
Monograme	49	0	0
Ordinary	369	0	0

SHIPPING NEWS

EXPORTS

13 bales grey cotton piecegoods B Balvant and Co; 117 bags seed Mangaldas and Co; 15 bags tamarind Mangaldas and Co; 700 bales ind cotton raw Podar Trading Co Ltd; 100 bales ind. cotton raw Ramnarain Sons Ltd; 147 bales ind. cotton raw K Vishram and Sons; 500 bales ind. cotton raw S Karamchi and Co; 1200 bales ind. cotton raw N Nagsee and Co; 390 bales ind. cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

IMPORTS

250 cases art silk yarn; 130 case sart silk piecegoods; 1550 cases cotton yarn; 2000 cases cotton piecegoods; 530 cases rayon piecegoods; 50 cases woollen piecegoods; 40 cases silk piecegoods; 300 bales rayon yarn; 50 cases enamelware; 160 cases camphor; 70 cases umbrellaware; 37 cases tea; 1230 cases fire crackers; 90 cases hardware; 1000 bags sugar; 35 bales raw silk; 50 cases woollen yarn; 90 bales glue; 150 bales staple fibre yarn; 385 slabs tin; 875 cases tin plates; 100 cases celluloide goods; 140 casks chemicals; 140 bundles galvd plain iron sheets; 30 cases hosiery; 56 cases weaving machinery and parts; 310 kegs paint; 35 cases clocks; 26 cases paper; 109 cases electric fan; 160 cases glassware; 895 cases window glass; 526 cases porcelainware; 2250 crts tiles; 2851 bags copra; 1500 pieces steel pipes.

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INFANTILE
AND ALL
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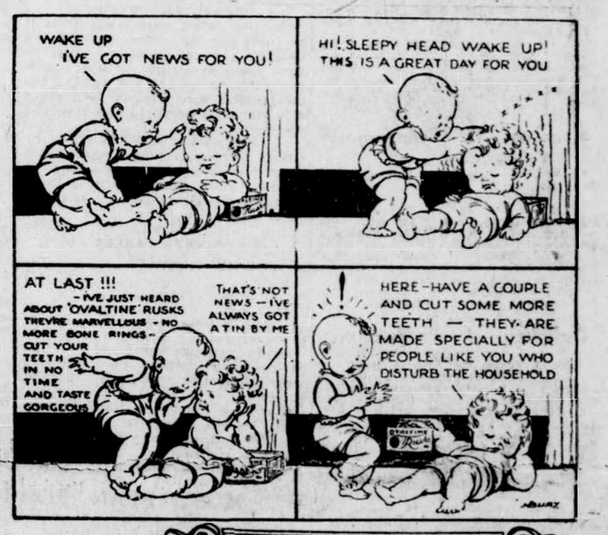
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HI! SLEEPY HEAD WAKE UP! THIS IS A GREAT DAY FOR YOU
AT LAST !!! - I'VE JUST HEARD ABOUT 'OVALTINE' RUSKS THEY'RE MARVELLOUS - NO MORE BONE RINGS - CUT YOUR TEETH IN NO TIME AND TASTE GORGEOUS
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HERE - HAVE A COUPLE AND CUT SOME MORE TEETH — THEY ARE MADE SPECIALLY FOR PEOPLE LIKE YOU WHO DISTURB THE HOUSEHOLD

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RE/9/39

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Remember—only a brush with a tufted end *thoroughly* cleans *all* the teeth.

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BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Ashwin Shud 6, 1995
Muslim: Ramzan 4, 1358
Parsi: Ardibehesht 13, 1369
Hightide: 3-27 15-14
Lowtide: 9-26 21-06
Sunrise: 6h. 33m.
Sunset: 6h. 15m.

SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ
Lecture by Mr. V. R. Bhide on "Hindu Unity" at the Samaj premises, Girgaon, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

ASTHIKA SAMAJ
Under the auspices of the Asthika Samaj, Thulapurnam will be conducted daily at 3-30 p.m. from to-day (Wednesday) in the Samaj Hall by Sjt. Sreenivasa Iyengar.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE
On behalf of the Indian Progressive Group, Mr. F. R. Moraes, Bar-at-Law, will speak on "Can Germany Hold Out?" to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. It will be followed by a discussion.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
A public meeting for questions and answers will be held to-day (Wednesday) at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain at 6-15 p.m. All questions are welcome and all are cordially invited.

CHANGE OF FILM AT THE REGAL
From to-day (Wednesday), the Regal are changing 'Hey! Hey! U. S. A.' and putting on 'O. H. M. S.' featuring Wallace Ford, John Mills and Anna Lee. This is a brilliant comedy epic of military life in which the Orient, East Side, Aldersot, bandits and blondes all play their part. The picture will be shown for two days upto Thursday. For Friday, 'Foreign Affairs' starring Tom Walls and Ralph Lynn will be the feature.

DURGA PUJA
The Bengali residents of Bombay will celebrate Durga Puja from the 19th October to 22nd October in the Hindusthan Insurance Buildings compound at 12, Sleater Road, near the Grant Road Station.
Under the auspices of the North Bombay Durga Puja Committee, a theatrical performance "Karnarjun" will be given at 7-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) at the plot adjoining Gordhandas Mansion, east of G. I. P. Workshop, Parel.

DURGA PUJA
Sarbajanin Durga Puja of the Bengalee residents of North Bombay will be celebrated at Gordhan Das Mansion east of G. I. P. Workshop, Parel from to-day (Wednesday) to 22nd October.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"The First World War". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"O. H. M. S." To-day and to-morrow. Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"It's A Wonderful World". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 .pm.
EXCELSIOR—"The Girl from Mexico". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"They Shall Have Music". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Daily Change of Programme" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kapal Kundala". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Pati-Patni". Daily at 3-45, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"The Great Moghul". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Daily Change of Programme". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Admi". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Scouts to the Rescue". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"In Search of Happiness". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"The Only Way". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ALEXANDRA—"Scouts to the Rescue" Daily at 5, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Inside Nazi Germany". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Huckle Berry Finn". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROLE OF STATISTICS IN INDUSTRY

The vital role played by statistics not only in the effective organisation of industry but in all Government departments, was stressed by Sir Homi Mehta, speaking at the University School of Economics on Tuesday evening.
The meeting which was held under the auspices of the Bombay branch of the Indian Statistical Institute was presided over by Prof. C. N. Vakil.
Sir Homi in the course of his speech said that statistics if used properly might do a tremendous lot of good, but if a man used it wrongly he might cause more harm than one who was not equipped with any statistics at all.
The lecturer went on to point out in detail what the Government and the Universities could do to help industry, agriculture and marketing by providing full and scientific statistics.

10,000-METRE WALK AND 10,000-METRE ROAD RACE
The Bombay Presidency Olympic Association are organizing a 10,000-metre Walk and a 10,000-metre Road Race on Sunday, the 22nd October 1939. Starting at 6 a.m. from opposite the Eros Cinema.
Entries for both these events close on Friday, the 19th October 1939. Entries for this year for all Single Events is annas 8 per entry.

FILM DEMONSTRATION OF TOURIST'S EXPERIENCES
Mr. A. J. Patel, gave an interesting talk on Tuesday evening at the Photographic Society of India on his experiences of his world tour by film demonstration, in the premises of the Society Hall.
He showed a number of films, which he 'shot' from different parts of the country.

"LIMBDI DAY"
To celebrate "Eighth Limbdi Day", a public meeting will be held under the joint auspices of All-India States' People's Conference, Kathiawad Praja Mandal, Cutch Political Conference, Bhavnagar Praja Mandal, Shirohi Praja Mandal, Junagadh Praja Mandal, and Limbdi Praja Mandal. Mr. S. A. Brelvi will preside. The meeting will be held at Popatwadi (Kalbadevi Road) at 9 p.m. on 19th instant. Loud speakers will be installed and special accommodation will be made for ladies.

Mr. V. N. Limaye has just returned from England after completing two years' course in Printing and allied industries at the London School of Printing and Kindred Trades.

Before his departure for England, Mr. Limaye, who hails from Poona, was closely connected with the printing industry in that city and had obtained scholarships from the Hindu Education Fund, Bombay, and the Ichhalkaranji Education Fund to prosecute his further studies. Besides Printing, Mr. Limaye also studied the education problem in the printing industry and visited various printing schools in Scotland, Germany, Switzerland, etc.

DEFAMATION CASE AGAINST HORNIMAN

Move For Settlement

That Mr. B. G. Horniman, Editor of the "Bombay Sentinel" did right in publishing in good faith certain allegations brought to his notice by one Chodankar was the remark made by Mr. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, when the case in which Mr. Horniman, Mr. Chodankar and another were accused was called upon on Tuesday. The case has been going on for a long time and until recently it was being heard by Mr. Manker and on the latter's retirement it was transferred to the file of Mr. Haji.
A suggestion that Mr. Horniman might be dropped out of the proceedings was made by Mr. C. B. Kulkarni, Counsel for Motiram Bhau Hatkar, the complainant, if he was prepared to give an expression of regret.

The complaint arose out of the publication of a matter in "Bombay Sentinel" some time back which referred to "dadagiri" in Girgaum and the charges were of defamation, etc.

The Magistrate observed that Mr. Horniman could not be regarded in this case as on the same footing as Chodankar, the author of the news. When called upon by the court, Mr. Horniman supplied the necessary information to the court. He was right in doing so.

Mr. C. B. Kulkarni said Mr. Horniman was given an opportunity by him to disclose the name of the informant before coming to court but he did not avail himself of it. As a sequel the case went on for over 40 hearings with enhanced costs to the complainant.

The Magistrate remarked that the matter of costs did not arise in that court. Mr. Horniman acted within his right in not disclosing the name of the informant to the complainant's lawyer.

After some discussion Mr. Joachim Alva who appeared for Mr. Horniman and Mr. Kulkarni agreed to explore avenues for arriving at a settlement and the Magistrate adjourned the case to the 24th instant.

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THE MAGIC WORD WHICH TURNS THE MINDS OF MILLIONS OF YOUNG PEOPLE IS UNDERSTOOD BY VERY FEW PERSONS!
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SAT. 21st OCT.
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Talk Of The Suburbs

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

Sunday marked the opening of Archbishop Robert's Training Institute at Bandra. St. Andrew's High School Hall, where this opening ceremony was performed by the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, was packed with suburbanists.
His Grace then spoke on the activities of Catholic Schools.
On the concluding of His Grace's speech an entertaining programme consisting of an Indian Dance—The Belles of Rajputana by St. Aloysius School, Indian Dance by St. Andrew's High School and a Play—"Goblin Market" by St. Joseph's Convent were very creditably performed.
Mr. V. D. Ghate, Educational Inspector Schools N. D. then spoke on the importance and usefulness of the training Institute.
The Hon. Mr. Kher then declared the Institute open with a suitable speech.
The concluding item of the programme was a vote of thanks by Dr. P. A. Dias, Mayor of Bandra to the Most Rev. Dr. Thomas Roberts, Archbishop of Bombay

TRIBUTES TO LATE MR. SAHER

Suitable references were made touching the death of Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister, by Mr. M. A. F. Coelho before all the Magistrates of the Mazagon Police Court and members of the Bar, at the second Court, this morning Mr. B. G. Horniman was also present in the Court.

After recounting the great qualities of head and heart of the late Mr. Saher, Mr. Coelho conveyed the sympathy and condolence of the Mazagon Bench to the members of the bereaved family.

HEAD-COLDS
To loosen clogging mucus, soothe irritation, and ease the breathing, melt a little of this ointment in boiling water and inhale the steaming medicated vapours. Also put a little VapoRub up each nostril, and snuff well back.
VICKS VAPORUB

Mr. Bird, Commissioner Of Income-Tax Dead

BOMBAY: Tuesday.
Mr. J. B. Bird, Commissioner of Income-Tax (Central), was taken this morning from his residence at Malabar Hill to St. George's Hospital, Bombay, with a bullet wound. He died in hospital at 2-30 p.m.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESD AY, OCTOBER 18, 1939

DISAPPOINTING

At last the long-expected statement on war aims and their application to India has been made by the Viceroy on behalf of the British Government. We have read that statement with all the care and seriousness the subject and the occasion demand and readily concede that we are deeply impressed by the Viceroy's manifest anxiety to conciliate the country. But we more deeply regret that his statement is not calculated, though undoubtedly intended, to conciliate the people. It falls far short of the demands of the Congress and for that very reason is most disappointing and unstatesmanlike. If there is still any hope of conciliation it is only on the assumption that the statement is not the last word on the subject.

India's Demand

To what extent the assurances of the Viceroy fall short of the Congress demands will be best seen when they are placed side by side. The former are expressed most concisely and clearly in the resolution which was adopted by the Behar Legislative Assembly on Monday by a huge majority of 74 votes against 6. For reasons which are now quite familiar that resolution invites the British Government "to make it clear in a declaration that they have decided to regard India as an independent nation entitled to frame her own constitution and further take suitable action, so far as it is possible in the immediate present, to give effect to that declaration in regard to the Government of India." The Assembly further recommended that "all war measures in the province should be undertaken with the consent of and executed through the Provincial Government." The first demand is a clear declaration of India's independence and her right to self-determination. But the Viceroy, speaking on behalf of the British Government, makes no such declaration at all. Indeed, he does not make any fresh declaration. He only refers the country to the same past declarations and their interpretations the vagueness and inadequacy of which led to the demand for a fresh unequivocal demand. The Viceroy points out that the Preamble of the Government of India Act of 1919 still stands unrepealed, declaring the goal of British rule in India to be "responsible Government in British India as an integral part of the Empire." And he also reminds us of Lord Irwin's interpretation of that preamble as conceding implicitly India's right to Dominion Status. But he quietly ignores the tell-tale fact that the preamble as well as its explanation has been deliberately kept out of the Government of India Act of 1935, an omission which even Moderates in India have suspected. Even now the British Government fight shy of making a fresh unequivocal declaration to remove all doubts. The Viceroy is now authorised by the British Government only to say that "at the end of the war, they will be very willing to enter into consultation with representatives of the several communities, parties, and interests, in British India, and with the Indian Princes, with a view to securing their aid and co-operation in the framing of such modifications as may seem desirable." Note the difference between the Congress demand and the response. The Congress demands immediate recognition of India's independence. But the British Government put off any decision till after the war. Even then it is not independence definitely or even Dominion Status but only "such modifications as may seem desirable," evidently to Parliament. Congress demands India's own right to formulate her own Constitution. But the British Government only say that Indian leaders will be only consulted. In short the promise is leagues behind the national demand.

Puny Proposal

When no fresh reforms whatsoever are to be immediately declared the question of implementing any of them forthwith does not arise at all. With regard to the conduct of the war the Congress demanded, if only to persuade the nation to make a big effort to support the war, that all war measures in the provinces "should be undertaken with the consent of and executed through the Provincial Governments." And in response to this the Viceroy makes the puny proposal to appoint a "consultative group, representative of all major political parties in British India and of the Indian Princes." The group, being only consultative, will have little real power to control or guide war preparations. Finally the Viceroy urges India to realise that "great ideals are in issue" and to make all the necessary sacrifices for them. So far as the Viceroy's statement goes, the ideals, with regard to India, are only a distant vision. The sacrifices alone will be real and immediate. That is a position which does no credit to British statesmanship. The feared crisis has at last come. We have no doubt the Congress Working Committee will give the right lead to the country.

Chinese Offensive

The Chinese apparently feel that the time has at last come for them to assume the offensive in right earnest and thus proceed to the final stage of the fight to drive the invader out of the country. They have taken initiative on several fronts and have also succeeded in wrecking two troop trains. There is now good ground to hope that the offensive which has started will finally end in decisive victory for Chinese arms and probably the Japanese are aware of it. At any rate they are already preparing an explanatory background for their retreat. That is how we interpret the Domei Agency's assertion that the planes which inflicted havoc on Japanese aircraft in Hankow were manned by Russians.

Even more significant than the new offensive is the joint statement published by over 1,500,000 members of the Kuomintang—Army, Navy and Air force included—reiterating confidence in the Kuomintang, that is, Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek, and taking a vow "to drive out the enemy and exterminate all traitors". In other circumstances the declaration might have implied some differences between the Kuomintang and, say, the Communists. This is not the case to-day. The statement, therefore, means that it is a warning to those so-called "patriots" who had been doing their best to betray China, her integrity and her independence. And the warning given at this stage, means further that the Chinese leaders find the situation sufficiently satisfactory to proceed to consolidate their position against all enemies.

National Language

Presiding over the Rashtra Bhasha (national language) Conference held under the auspices of the All-India Hindi Literary Conference at Benares on Monday, Dr. Rajendra Prasad appealed to the public to stop the Hindi-Urdu controversy and weld both the languages into one, so as to make such language, now generally called Hindustani, the national language of India. This is not an impossible ideal considering that a generation or two ago Hindi and Urdu were practically identical except that they were written in different scripts. Recently the two languages have been diverging owing to a tendency to make them too classical, to use too many Sanskrit words in Hindi and too many Arabic and Persian words in Urdu. Yet if the champions of these distinct languages take the trouble to make their own language as simple as possible, they will be benefited by commanding a wider reading public and the present two divergent languages will again begin to converge and produce one language intelligible to all Indians.

We Must Plan For Peace While At War

(By H. N. BRAILSFORD)

LONDON, Sept. 15.
(Delayed in Transit.)

The demand was made in Parliament, the other day, that the Government should define its war aims. It is early in the day to do it, but it may not be too early to open a discussion.

Two aims have already been declared —to make an end of Nazi-ism and to free the Czechs. But we want to know, and the neutrals will want to know, what kind of international society the Allied Governments propose to build upon the wreckage of Europe.

Into this framework the details of the settlement will have to fit. Do we want to revive the Genevan League, albeit with certain modifications?

That would be a grave psychological mistake. A load of failure lies on it. It has no grateful clients. The Americans stood aloof; the German people distrusted it.

In retrospect, most of us have come to realise that its foundations were too weak for the work it had to do.

★

The League was built by lawyers. They started by accepting the old-world notion of the absolute independence of all Sovereign States.

These States were then tied in a bundle by a contract or covenant, in which they agreed to settle their disputes by peaceful means and to help any victim of aggression. They remained sovereign as before.

The League could not impose on any of them the general will. It could not legislate to remove the causes of war; it could only register the unanimous consent of all its sovereign members. Each fixed its own level of armaments as it saw fit. Each conducted its own economic life, as its own purely national interests dictated.

The League could not touch tariffs or control raw materials, or regulate emigration. At best, it could study such questions and publish good advice.

The result was that it was wholly impotent to affect the main stream of history. It has no word to say about reparations. It could not revise what was amiss in the Versailles settlement. It was a mere spectator when the great slump struck the world and shattered capitalism as we had hitherto known it, with its gold standard and its free markets.

Out of the slump arose the force that destroyed the League—the new totalitarian nationalism that aimed at economic self-sufficiency, laughed at any international ideal, and based itself on lawless force.

Because the League had meant so little to each of them in their daily lives, the Great Powers when the test came shirked their obligations. It broke down in the Manchurian crisis, and it went on breaking down.

★

The chief lessons that emerge from this failure seem to be these:—

1.—The authority we require must be what the League never was: a super-National Government. It is not enough to arbitrate disputes; we want to remove the causes that lead to disputes and wars.

Over a wide field of subjects affecting all the relations of States, our authority must have the power to legislate by majority vote. The League's rule of unanimity must go. It follows that over an agreed field member-States must surrender their national sovereignty.

2.—A contract enforced by sanctions and penalties alone cannot hold great nations. Rather we have to think of a union that holds its members by positive benefits so obvious that they could not live or could not thrive outside it.

These benefits must be chiefly economic. Each of us must feel that our daily bread depends on the international union. It must give economic security by controlling the flow of international trade.

Secondly, it must give us the benefit of safety. To its forces, and not to our national army and fleet, we must look for the defence of our own shores.

3.—Some common political and social outlook must unite its members. It is nonsense to say that the internal affairs and the political systems of our neighbours do not concern us. Their foreign policy grows out of their internal political system.

If they aim at economic self-sufficiency or start persecuting their minorities, they can upset our way of life.

It would be folly to include in our union States which repudiate any ideal of international co-operation. Some common conception of the essentials of civilisation must be accepted by all who mean to act together.

If these lessons follow from the experience of the last 20 years, it is clear that we must aim boldly at the creation of an international structure that will eventually become a Federal Union.

★

In the briefest outline I will try to sketch what its scope might come to be.

1.—The Union must possess the monopoly of military power. It is responsible for the defence of its members. It maintains a single international army, fleet and air force, recruited from all its members and commanded by its supreme authority.

Its bases should be federal territory. It should have its federal arsenals, and should hold such vital strategical points as Suez and Gibraltar. The member-States should retain

(Continued on page 3.)

Frankly Speaking

Hitler And Baltic

Russians deny that Herr Hitler is transferring the German population in the Baltic States back to the Fatherland as a result of Soviet dictation. But suggestions to that effect persist—the latest is from Helsinki—inspite of such a denial. Whatever the precise position, another recent theory in this connection is not without interest. According to a Stockholm paper "one explanation of the evacuation of Germans from the Baltic is that Herr Hitler asked for Russian gold but M. Stalin would not pay in advance unless German influence in the Baltic was relinquished." Plausibility is lent to this theory by a report, published the other day in the Calcutta *Statesman*, of over 17 tons of Russian gold passing through Lithuania *en route* to Germany. Herr Hitler needs gold very badly and will pay a lot to secure it.

Enter Il Duce?

Says a London message:—

"A hint that Sgr. Bastianini, the new Italian Ambassador in London, bears a message regarding Sgr Mussolini's aims in the Balkans is given by the Rome Radio which suggested he would impart Il Duce's intentions for establishing a better equilibrium in the Balkans and the Danube Basin."

If this report is correct Il Duce has also decided to play his part. The implications of Signor Mussolini's intervention cannot yet be forecast much less can its value be assessed. But it will create a very interesting situation indeed and may even—although the possibility is remote—influence the future of the present war.

Chembur Scheme

There can be no doubt that the Children's Home at Chembur deserves a grant from the Bombay Municipality, which has been helping similar institutions for several years past. But how much precisely the grant should be, how much should be recurring and how much non-recurring are intricate questions the answers to which depend upon a number of considerations such as the requirements of the Home, its other sources of income, the resources of the Municipality available for such purposes and its own commitments. The best body to consider these questions dispassionately and justly in the first instance is the Standing Committee, though the general body of the Councillors will have the final voice in the matter. But the procedure actually followed is curious. The Corporation is asked by a resolution to sanction first both a non-recurring grant of as much as Rs. 1,00,000 and a recurring annual grant of Rs. 10,000 without any previous recommendation from the Standing Committee for its guidance. And, as if to avoid a possible technical flaw, the same resolution naively informs the Standing Committee that "on their recommendation Corporation will be prepared to sanction the necessary grants for the purpose."

Wrong Procedure

Such a procedure may not be against the letter of any rule but it would certainly have been wiser and fairer to follow the normal procedure in a matter which involves heavy expenditure and is not an emergency. To sanction a grant first and then to inform the Standing Committee that on its recommendation the necessary grants will be sanctioned is self-contradictory. If the resolution is passed by the Corporation it will be, to no small extent, because the political party in power, interested in the Chembur Scheme, has also a majority in the Corporation. In the party itself the resolution to recommend the grant was, it is understood, carried against the wishes of its Leader who favoured a smaller grant,—because certain outside influence was brought to bear on it. But success due to such influence cannot fail to leave an unsavoury impression behind. Nor is such influence calculated to promote healthy local self-government.

Railway Scrap Iron

Before the war it was the practice of all Railways in India to dispose of old axles and wheels as scrap-iron to the iron-founders and industrial manufacturers. When the war began, the Railway Board issued a general circular to all Railways not to part with any stocks as scrap-iron. Manufacturers of such iron and steel goods as ploughs, pickaxes, cots, cradles, cupboards, etc., who purchased scrap-iron cheap have difficulty in getting it altogether and to order it from such places as Bhadravati Iron Works is for them costly beyond all proportion. With the policy of Government not to allow articles of daily use to the people to become too dear, it is necessary that at least a percentage of the former supply of iron, useless to the railways, should be made available to these manufacturers, if their factories must survive the present crisis and if their products are to be made available to peasants and people of modest means by not making them too costly for them.

The Viceroy Has Spoken

By D. F. KARAKA

As I read the Viceroy's speech, I was reminded of a scene in the film of the Hardy family. It happens at their breakfast table, when the son (Mickey Rooney) asks the father: "Dad, when is a young man like me old enough to smoke?" And the father replies: "A man is old enough to smoke, when he thinks he is old enough to smoke." To which Mickey Rooney pleadingly says: "Can't you just for once say what you mean in ordinary plain language?" The Viceroy's statement on so vital a question as at present raised by the Congress deserves the same comment. Professing as it does to clarify the attitude of His Majesty's Government towards India, it gives an answer which is dependent on contingencies that may subsequently arise and which leaves India as much in the dark as ever before.

* * * *

Let us review the position. The Congress had, in view of the War in Europe, asked the Viceroy and the British Government for a clarification of its War aims and in special its attitude towards India in the new order which would without doubt arise after the war. Says the Viceroy that he cannot give a clear idea of Britain's war aims, because these are not formulated as yet, and because in the arriving of them other allies will also have a share. At the same time he says that to some extent they have been mentioned by the Prime Minister in his recent speech. The quotation from it runs as follows: "We are not aiming only at victory, but looking beyond it to laying a foundation of a better international system, which will mean that war will not be the inevitable lot of each succeeding generation. . ." That is the gist of Britain's aim for the generations that are to be born in Europe. But what about those who will be born in India? Are they to move on generation after generation from one great Civil disobedience movement to another, constantly struggling for the freedom of their country, but always ready when called upon to go to the assistance of other countries whose liberty is at stake? The Viceroy must realise that there has existed in India a state of being which from the Indian's point of view has been as tragic an experience as war. And there is as much desire in the Indian youth for peace and security, compatible with freedom and self-respect, as there is in the Polish and the French and the English youth. And Britain has as yet done nothing to ensure that there will not be a recurrence of the tragedies that the Indian has faced in his country in the past. As Mr. Chamberlain himself said of Herr Hitler's Peace proposals, the Nazi Government must give adequate proof of its intention to keep the pledges it is offering to make now. So too India has the right to expect that Britain too will keep the pledges it is making now. And as the German armies must abandon the conquered territories as proof of their good intention, so too something real must happen in India for the Indian to believe that freedom is at last coming to him.

* * * *

What do we find? In defining the British attitude to India, the Viceroy refers to the Preamble of the Act of 1919 and to Lord Irwin's subsequent interpretation of it. What the Viceroy conveniently forgets is that there was even in the minds of His Majesty's Government a difference of opinion as to what Lord Irwin meant to say. It was the Indian comment on the Secretary of State's statement in the House of Commons on February 6th 1935, that it left doubt as to which of the two goals for India was really contemplated. Was it Dominion Status as envisaged by the Statute of Westminster or was it a sort of responsible Government, which with safeguards as provided for in the Federal Scheme left very little of Dominion Status in it? We are told now that both these doubtful pledges are not to be repealed. One feels that the Viceroy might have taken the opportunity of saying what Britain really means. Or is it that once again we are to face the situation of a Britain that is playing for time. The record of Britain on such occasions has been so shocking that no man with any experience of the British bureaucracy in India and of officialdom in Whitehall, can confidently believe that Britain means something real this time.

* * * *

It is obvious that when the Viceroy met so many Indians at Delhi and Simla, he must have realized what the Congress wanted from him. In order that he should have their co-operation and that he should ensure the continuance of eight Congress Ministries in office, something more was required than that at the end of the war they would be willing to modify the Federal

(Continued on page 7, column 6.)

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"His Excellency states that he is authorised by His Majesty's Government to say that at the end of the war, they will be very willing to enter into consultation with representatives of the several communities, parties and interests in India and with the Indian Princes, with a view to securing their aid and co-operation in the framing of such constitutional modifications as may seem desirable."—A.P.

* * * *

The Political Department is reported to have given advice to the Chancellor of the Princes which practically amounts to desertion of the Order by it.

We, however, decline to believe this report. Only a full-fledged 100 p.c. Nazi is capable of such conduct.

* * * *

Tokio reports that a severe typhoon swept over the outskirts of the China Sea.

Unless the Japanese are sensible even at this late hour there is danger of a typhoon troubling Nippon itself.

* * * *

The Japanese insinuate that Chinese aeroplanes are manned by Russians.

Then how about demanding Russian trousers? (We had almost said Russian boots!)

* * * *

Two questions which are exercising the minds of some sections in Europe are.

(1) Did Comrade Stalin shoo Herr Hitler off the Baltic?, or

(2) Did the Fuhrer take flight voluntarily?

The answer to both is, of course, in the affirmative.

* * * *

Germany, says a Norwegian message, is straining every nerve to break Britain's command of the sea.

Let us hope the nerves do not break completely and irreparably.

* * * *

The Nazi charge that Britain supplied gas to Poland has been categorically denied by London.

Of course, no gas was supplied. But hasn't London misunderstood the Nazis and done them an injustice? What they intended by the charge is a thoughtful and considerable warning that they are going to use gas soon.

* * * *

It is felt in Paris that Herr Hitler may stake all Germany's might in an effort to break through the Maginot Line regardless of the cost of life.

Nothing surprising. Hitler knows that he is at stake and that Germany's only *raison d'etre* is the "etre" of Herr Hitler.

* * * *

The military conference which Signor Mussolini held the other day decided, it now appears, to increase the strength not of the infantry but of artillery.

Realist as Il Duce is, he believe in long distance bombardment from the base without actually advancing.

* * * *

Mother wanted to spend Saturday afternoon shopping, and father—a statistician—reluctantly agreed to spend the afternoon with the three small and energetic children.

When mother returned father handed her this:—

Dried tears—9 times.

Tied shoes—13 times.

Toy balloons purchased—3 per child.

Average life of balloon—12 seconds.

Cautioned children not to cross street—21 times.

Children insisted on crossing street—21 times.

Number of Saturdays father will do this again—O.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

If we could neither laugh nor cry life would not be worth living.

Tact does not remove difficulties; it merely goes around them.

Atlas could have given hold-up men cards and spades. He held up the world.

If a man trusts to luck for his happiness he will be lucky, indeed, when he gets it.

Occasionally we meet a man who asks for only half a chance, but the majority prefer their chances whole.

A scientist says that greenbacks breed disease. There is no question that the fever for them is contagious.

'ROYAL OAK' DISASTER

Churchill's Statement In House Of Commons

In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill revealed that 'Royal Oak' was sunk at anchor by a U-Boat in Scapaflow at one-thirty on Saturday morning.

Mr. Churchill added: "It is still a matter of conjecture how the U-Boat penetrated the harbour defences. During the last war this anchorage was found to be immune from such attacks, and this entry by a U-Boat must be considered as a remarkable exploit of professional skill and daring. It appeared probable that the U-Boat fired a salvo of torpedoes at the Royal Oak, of which only one hit the bow. A muffled explosion was at the time attributed to internal causes.

HEAVY CASUALTIES.

Twenty minutes later the U-Boat fired three or four torpedoes and these striking in quick succession caused the ship to capsize and sink. She was lying at the extreme end of the harbour, and therefore, many officers and men were drowned before rescue could be organised. Lists of survivors have already been made public, and Mr. Churchill deeply regretted to inform the House that upwards of 800 officers and men had lost their lives.

ENEMY U-BOAT NOT YET TRACED.

Continuing Mr. Churchill said "the Admiralty immediately announced the loss of this fine ship. Serious as this loss is, it does not affect the margin of security in heavy vessels, which remains ample.

Meanwhile, an intensive search of the anchorage has not yielded any results. It is clear however that after a certain time, the harbour can be pronounced clear as any U-Boat would have to rise to the surface for air or perish. All necessary measures are being taken to increase precautions which the late war proved effectual.

LOSS OF ALLIES TONNAGE.

Towards the end of last week, the U-Boat warfare, which had for a fortnight been mainly directed upon neutrals, became again intensified. Four ships, including two French ships were sunk upon the western approaches during Saturday and Sunday and three others were attacked but made their escape. British ships sunk aggregated to 13,000 tons.

SLAUGHTER OF U-BOATS.

On the other hand, it should not be supposed that all losses were upon one side. The Admiralty have hitherto refrained giving figures of slaughter of U-Boats, which have been proceeding and is still proceeding with increasing severity.

On Friday last, for instance, four U-Boats were certainly destroyed, including two of the largest and latest oceangoing U-Boats of the German Navy. Nothing like this rate of destruction was attained at any moment in the last war.

HEAVY LOSSES OF ENEMY.

During the last week, for which I can give figures, that is to say, to the end of the sixth week of the War, seven U-Boats were sunk. We may estimate that during the whole six weeks, thirteen U-Boats have been sunk five seriously damaged and possibly sunk and several others damaged. These figures are probably an understatement. Besides this, two-thirds of the U-Boats which have been out raiding have suffered attack from depth charges. The French Navy is also active, and had certainly taken its toll. We believe therefore that out of about sixty U-Boats ready for action at the beginning of the war, about one-third have already been sunk or seriously damaged, and of the largest and latest oceangoing U-Boats the proportion is at least one-fifth.

Mr. Churchill added: "Something from a third to a quarter of the total U-Boat fleet of Germany has been destroyed, and the gaps made in skilled officers and crews cannot speedily be replaced.

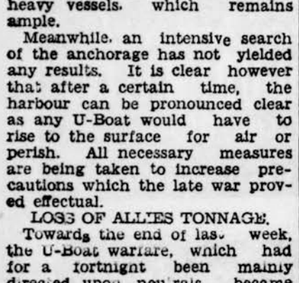
On the other hand, the British Mercantile Marine of 21 million tons experienced a loss of 156,000 tons by U-Boat action to which may be added 18,000 tons through mines or accidents—a total 174,000 tons.

During the same period, we have captured from enemy 29,000 tons and have been refreshed by the arrival of new ships amounting to 104,000 tons. It would be seen therefore that while our Mercantile Marine remains practically unaffected by U-Boat warfare, losses have been inflicted upon the enemy, which if contined could certainly not be endured."

REPLY TO ALEXANDER.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Replying to Mr. Alexander, Mr. Churchill said that boom defences of Scapaflow were not old defences from the last war. They had been newly placed in position. An inquiry was now taking place, and when complete, he would be in a position to answer other questions.—Reuter.



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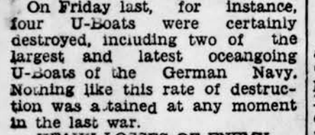

AIR RAIDS IN FIRTH OF FORTH

Four Enemy Bombers Destroyed: No Civilian Casualties

LONDON, Oct. 16.

To-day's air-raids were directed at ships in the Firth of Forth and conducted by about a dozen machines.

There was no serious damage to any ships, states a communique issued by the Admiralty, the Air Ministry and the Ministry of Home Security.

The communique adds that a bomb glanced off the cruiser "Southampton" causing slight damage near her bow and sinking an Admiral's barge and a pinnacle. There were three casualties aboard the "Southampton" and seven aboard the cruiser "Edinburgh" from splinters. Four bombers at least out of 12 or 14 were brought down by the R. A. F. fighters.

No Civilian casualties are reported and none occurred in the R. A. F. Two German aviators were rescued by a destroyer and one has since died.

27 CASUALTIES.

It is officially announced that two Naval Officers and 13 men were killed in yesterday's Firth of Forth air-raid. Twelve were seriously wounded.

The raid was preceded this morning by several German aircraft reconnoitring in Rosyth.

SIRENS NOT SOUNDED

The killed include Commander R. A. F. Jolly, commanding the destroyer "Mohawk".

A surprising feature of the attack was that some places, including Edinburgh, sounded no sirens and the people stood in the streets gazing at aerial dogfights unaware it was the real thing.

Throughout the raid trains were passing over the Forth Bridge and passengers had a grandstand view of the bombers swooping and high waterspouts as the bombs fell wide.

The German wireless claim that two British chaser planes were shot down is denied in London. All British machines returned safely.

HERTZOG EXPLAINS

PRETORIA, Oct. 17.

General Hertzog has issued a statement denying that he had ever attempted to justify or approve the methods and action of Hitler, and General Hertzog claims that his policy had all along been against the unwisdom of the Treaty of Versailles. He further claims that his remark in his speech in Parliament on September 4 which concerned Germany had wider scope and wider application.—Reuter.

"ABSURD INVENTION"

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The German claim that the attacker of the "Royal Oak" also attacked and severely damaged the "Repulse" is an absurd invention, adds the communique.—Reuter.

FACTORS IN ADVERTISING

That little points of interest such as a man's income and occupation, whether his house is electrified or how often he goes to the movies, collected by publishers are facts which provided useful material not only to Sociologists and politicians, but were helpful in the building of "great advertising" was the plea made by Miss S. S. Stones, addressing a gathering of newspaper representatives at the Taj Mahal Hotel, on Tuesday evening. The theme of her lecture was Advertising Practice in America".

Miss Stones said it was in the publisher's interest to know his readers. When advertisers know that the publisher was consciously "offering something of value" to his readers, they would flock to him.

Mr. H. C. Jain presided.

HE BEARS DUCE'S PLANS FOR BALKANS

New Italian Ambassador In London

LONDON, Oct. 17.

A hint that Sgr. Bastianini, the new Italian Ambassador in London bears a message regarding the Duce's aims in the Balkans is given by the Rome Radio, which suggested he would impart the Duce's intentions for establishing a better equilibrium in the Balkans and the Danube Basin.—Reuter.

SOVIET-TURKISH PACT PROSPECTS

Moscow Proposals For Scrutiny

MOSCOW, Oct. 17.

M. Sarajoglu is returning to Turkey to-night although the negotiations have not concluded.

Authoritative circles state that M. Sarajoglu is taking to Ankara Soviet proposals for further consideration by the Turkish Government and negotiations will continue.—Reuter.

POST OFFICE FOR SHEGAON

WARDHAGANJ, Oct. 17.

It is understood that Shegaon, which is four miles from Wardha, will have a sub-Post Office from November 1. It is also learnt that telephonic communication is being established at Shegaon next month.—A. P.

Collision Near Victoria Gardens

There was a minor collision between a stationary tram-car and two lorries on Tuesday evening in the neighbourhood of Victoria Gardens. It would appear that a tram-car and a lorry were proceeding in the direction of Parel, when the tram-car came to a halt. Another lorry which was going in some hurry rushed between the tram-car and the first lorry causing a minor collision. No casualties are reported.

SOVIET-FINNISH DISPUTE TO BE SETTLED

HELSINKI, Oct. 17.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that there was every hope of a practical solution of the questions discussed at Moscow being found. He added that the Finnish Government would go as far as possible to find a way to a peaceful solution.

M. Passikivi would return to Moscow as soon as possible to continue the conversations.

The statement followed the report by M. Passikivi to the Government on his talks with M. Stalin and M. Molotov.—Reuter.

BENGAL POLITICALS

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

The Bengal Government have completed the examination of all cases of the terrorist and civil disobedience prisoners which were placed before the Advisory Committee.

149 prisoners were released unconditionally, 43 conditionally, and seven were granted substantial remission. In forty cases, clemency was refused.—United Press.

VICEROY'S STATEMENT AND INDIA'S DUTY

Under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Chowpatty Sands when prominent leaders will speak on "The Viceroy's Statement and India's Duty."

His Growing Ambition Led Hitler To War

What Goering Told Henderson: Fuehrer Alone Decides

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The final report of the circumstances leading to the termination of Sir Nevile Henderson's Embassy in Berlin is issued as a White Paper. It deals with the events of August 30 and 31 in which Sir Nevile Henderson expresses the conviction that Gen. Goering would have preferred a peaceful solution, but Herr Hitler's decision alone counted.

Dealing with Herr Hitler's policy Sir Nevile Henderson says that of two alternatives the most attractive from the point of view of his growing personal ambitions and of the clique nearest to him was war. It was scarcely credible he would have acted as he did if a bloody war rather than a bloodless victory had not seemed a fairer prospect for him.

One of Herr Hitler's greatest drawbacks is that except for two visits to Italy he never travelled abroad. Consequetly for knowledge of British mentality he relied on Herr Von Ribbentrop who reported and consistently gave him false counsels, while his successes in other spheres caused Herr Hitler to regard himself as the second Bismarck—a conviction which Herr Von Ribbentrop probably shared.

Even the most absolute dictator is susceptible to his surroundings, but Herr Hitler's decisions, calculations and opportunisms were his own, says Sir Nevile Henderson, who adds that Gen. Goering once told him: "It is the Fuehrer alone, who decides. When a decision has to be taken none of us count more than the stones whereon we are standing."—Reuter.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES

PARIS, Oct. 17.

The last two French Communiques reporting successive German attacks in East Saar reveal a significant change in operations on the Western Front. After the defeat of the Polish armies the French Command decided to reconstitute the furtherest positions reached on German territory on defensive lines. This involved the creation of lightly held observation posts with wide dispersal of men.

When, as long foreseen, Germans attacked after heavy artillery fire, which fell mostly on empty spaces, French outposts withdrew as prearranged while machine guns and artillery took a heavy toll of German concentrations. When the Germans reached the line of real resistance in the neighbourhood of Apach village, two and a half miles beyond Seirck, they were everywhere checked.

German losses are believed to have been considerable for the shallow gains and it is significant they were checked wherever they met resistance. No tanks and aeroplanes were used. The French are still fighting on German soil. Before they reach the Maginot Line, the Germans must take four to six lines each defended by a curtain of continuous fire.—Reuter.

The Viceroy Has Spoken

(Continued from 6)

scheme with a view to satisfy the demands of all parties concerned.

Here was the time when the Viceroy could have made a positive gesture towards India. He could have evolved a provisional scheme for the transference of responsibility at the centre in British India, whereby the elected representatives of the people, could have taken over the portfolios at Delhi. It could even have been a co-alition Government, but it would have been a gesture that could be well-responded to. The Congress has spoken and again expressed itself in the Bihar Assembly's resolution, which in time would have been reiterated all over India. The Viceroy has prevented this universal passing of resolutions with his speech. What one is surprised at is that he should have taken the risk of completely alienating the Congress at a time when Britain is said to be facing a life and death struggle in Europe. It is surprising that he has not sufficiently impressed upon His Majesty's Government that they cannot afford to run the risk of facing this eventuality. Or is it that Britain has some scheme for the quick termination of the war? Time alone will tell.

U. P. Governor Designate Meets King

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The King gave audience at the Buckingham Palace to Sir Maurice Hallet on his appointment as Governor of the United Provinces.—Reuter.

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50 P. C. REDUCTION IN COURT FEES?

Finance Minister's Assurance In Bombay Assembly

SECOND READING OF AGRICULTURAL DEBTORS' RELIEF BILL

An assurance that the court-fees will be reduced by half and that they would be charged on debts which were actually found due while making awards, was given by the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, when discussion on Agricultural Debtors' Relief Bill was resumed in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, on Tuesday.

The Hon. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Assembly, was in the chair.

Proceedings In Detail

The Finance Minister pointed out that most of the applications for adjustment of debts might have to be made by the creditors.

By tea-time several clauses were passed, without much discussion.

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, accepted a non-official amendment on the clause, regarding the removal of Debt Adjustment Board or any or all of its members. The amendment was accepted by the House. The effect of the acceptance of the amendment is that the Board can be dissolved and fresh board established, or the members can be removed only after the Governmental inquiry.

After the House had accepted clauses, with regard to procedure for the Board to follow and making provisions for appeal to courts and governing limitations for appeals, the clause referring to court fees, on appeals was taken up for consideration.

Mr. B. K. Gaikwad moved an amendment to the clause which laid down that a memorandum of appeal shall be accompanied with court fees of Rs. 2 seeking to confine it only in the case of the creditors.

Mr. Phadke opposed the amendment.

Replying to the criticism, Mr. Latthe asked why a distinction in procedure for civil appeals, as laid down in the Civil Procedure Code, should be made in the particular Bill.

The amendment was opposed by the Minister and lost. The clause was passed.

Mr. D. K. Kunte moved an amendment to clause 12 which laid down grounds of appeal on the decision or award of the Debt Adjustment Board. The amendment sought to include one more ground for appeal, that is on any error of law or erroneous appreciation of evidence which had occasioned failure of justice.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED.

The amendment was accepted by the Minister and passed by the House. The amended clause was also passed.

The House then having accepted the following four clauses without discussion, clause 17 which lays down the procedure for adjustment of debts became the subject-matter of some discussion. The clause provided for an application for adjustment of debts to be made to a Board. The application can be made either by a debtor or by a creditor. The period fixed for making an application is eighteen months.

Mr. G. K. Phadake moved an amendment seeking to fix the period for making an application as thirteen months after the establishment of a Board and that the Board should publish a list containing the names and addresses of the debtors who had applied to the Board and the amount of debt given in the application.

The Finance Minister opposed the amendment which, he described, was to nobody's advantage.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala moved an amendment for the deletion of the sub-clause which laid down that unless the debtor had already made an application, his creditor might make an application to the Board for the adjustment of his debts within the period specified in the Bill.

SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENT

Mr. Latthe, opposing the amendment, thought that the present arrangement was satisfactory, as it was impartial. The amendment was lost and the clause was passed by the House.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved an amendment to the next clause, by which he sought to delete the provision for court fees. He moved the amendment in order to raise discussion on the general principle underlying the Bill.

Mr. Mehta thought that this piece of legislation should not be used for profiteering. According to a rough calculation, most of the claimant would have to pay 7½ per cent. as court-fees. How could a debtor, he asked, who could not extricate himself from the incubus of debt make an application for adjustment as laid down in the Bill.

Opposing the amendment, Mr. Latthe pointed out that most of the applicants might have to pay six annas each. He further pointed out that there was a notice of amendment in the list of amendments which sought to reduce court-fees by half the amount. And Government might accept the amendment. He, also, thought that court-fees might be paid mostly by the creditors..

Discussion on the clause was not concluded, when the House adjourned till Wednesday (to-day.)

Bill To Amend Abkari Act

The Minister of Health, the Hon. Dr. M. D. Gilder, will shortly introduce in the Bombay Legislative Assembly a Bill to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878. The Act, at present, provides, among other things, that it shall be lawful for Government to prohibit the sale of any "bona fide" medicated article for medicinal purposes by medical practitioners, chemists or druggists, except under a licence. The Bill confers power on Government for restricting the manufacture or supply of such articles by such persons.

SUBHAS ON TASK AHEAD

No Good To Expect Gesture From Viceroy

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17

"I confess that I do not feel any interest in any Ministries any longer. But I am interested in seeing them plunged into the national struggle with the rest of the people."

Thus declared Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Leader of the 'Forward Bloc', in the course of a Press interview when questioned regarding his attitude to the reported move for forming Coalition Ministries.

Replying to another question he said: "I am not in the confidence of either party and not, therefore, in a position to express any opinion. I shall, however, say this that I wholly disapprove of the mental attitude which makes one look to the Viceroy's House or to Whitehall for information and guidance".

He maintained that the present policy of the Congress was "one of vacillation and inaction".

In reply to questions whether he would dissociate himself and the 'Forward Bloc' from the Congress and start the movement for the country's freedom independently if the Congress still persisted in its present policy Mr Bose said: "I do not desire to say anything at length at this stage. I shall only say that I have already made it clear to the Congress authorities that in the event of the Haripura resolution not being implemented we shall not feel bound by the decision of the Working Committee or the A. I. C. C. but shall reserve to ourselves the full liberty of action".—United Press.

WELL-KNOWN VIOLINIST PASSES AWAY

Pudukkode Mahadeva Bhagavatar, the principal of the South Indian Music School in Matunga passed away last week in his native place in Malabar. The late Bhagavatar was a well-known violinist and was the oldest professional in the line. He was a contemporary of the late Palghat Anantarama Bhagavatar and was a reported front-rank artiste. After retiring from the line, he was leading an active life in Bombay coaching up students in Karnatak music. He leaves a large circle of students, and admirers to bemoan his loss.

Bombay Council:

Agricultural Produce Markets Bill Passes Third Reading

HEAVY CASUALTY OF AMENDMENTS TO TENANCY BILL

BOMBAY, Tuesday

Considerable ground with regard to legislative work was covered by the Bombay Legislative Council today when all the three readings of the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Bill were gone through and eleven clauses of the Tenancy Bill were accepted with minor changes, during the second reading of the Bill.

The Agricultural Produce Markets Bill which will now be placed before the Lower House seeks to provide for better regulation of buying and selling of agricultural produce and establishment of markets for such produce in the province.

As many as 60 amendments were moved by the opposition to the 8 out of the 31 clauses of the Tenancy Bill which came up for consideration today but all except two minor amendments were thrown out. Proceedings commenced with the consideration of clause 3 of the Tenancy Bill which defines a protected tenant as one who has held land continuously for a period of not less than six years immediately preceding the 1st of January 1938 and who has cultivated such land personally during the aforesaid period.

The clause was passed without any material change, all the amendments moved by the opposition being defeated.

Clause 4 which includes for purposes of protection, a tenant who fulfils conditions laid down in the preceding clause and who has been evicted after the 1st of April 1937, was also passed without any change.

The Revenue Minister accepted a suggestion made by the opposition with regard to clause 5 which refers to the rights and liabilities of a protected tenant Mr. S. C. Joshi moved an amendment to the effect that the tenancy of any land shall not be terminated unless the tenant fails to pay his arrears within 4 months after the coming into force of this Act.

The Revenue Minister accepted the suggestion and the amendment was accepted by the House unanimously.

Clauses 5 and 6 did not undergo any change.

The only important amendment to clause 7 which was accepted by the Revenue Minister was moved by Dr. Mahajani. It stipulated that in case a landlord fails to use the land which comes into his possession within 12 years, the protected tenant could, by giving notice within two years of the date since the landlord ceases to use the land, be entitled to recover possession of the land.

A number of amendments were moved to the next four clauses of the Bill but all with the exception of one minor amendment were thrown out.

Clause 12 of the Bill which relates to the determination of reasonable rent of the land held by a protected tenant was under discussion when the House adjourned till tomorrow.

'MAHATMA FULEY MARKET'

Congress Party Resolution Carried

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 17.

By a majority of 24 votes to 14, 3 remaining neutral, the general body meeting of the Poona City Municipality, carried, at its last evening's sitting, the Congress party proposal for rechristening the Reay Market as "Mahatma Fuley Market." The late Mr. Jyotiba Fuley, in whose memory the market is sought to be renamed, was a great social reformer of Maharashtra and was primarily responsible for awakening the non-Brahmin Maratha masses.

The resolution was moved by Mr. Pratap Naik, a member of the Congress party, now in majority in the municipality.

GANG ARRESTED.

Mr. P. N. Kulkarni, Sub-Inspector of Police of the Loni-Kalbhor section in the district of Poona, arrested a gang of six armed persons alleged to be responsible for some dacoities and highway robberies near about Loni, about ten miles from here.

SADHU'S DASTARDLY CRIME

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Oct. 17.

A case of cannibalism was discovered at Samastipur, near the jail compound. It is stated that a sadhu was found piercing the throat of a little girl with knife and sucking her blood. The police arrived at the scene and arrested the sadhu. Human flesh and bones were subsequently found on the person of the sadhu.

The Rest v. Hindus

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was interested to read in your issue of a correction in connection with your correspondent's review of the Rest. v. Hindus match. Your informant, however, omits information on the only point that is vital. It is this: Was it Mr. Gonsalves or Mr. D'Avoine who arranged the field during the hour or so for which the latter was bowling! I insist that it was the latter.—Yours, etc.,

"A SPECTATOR."

SCARCITY IN VIRAMGAM

BARODA, Oct. 16.

A message received from the Viramgam taluka states that the agriculturists there are facing great difficulty due to scarcity of rainfall.

Mr. Venilal Buch, a prominent Congressman of the locality, has acquainted the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee with the economic plight of the peasants. Mr. Arjunlal Lala, Secretary of the Congress Committee, is shortly visiting the taluka to acquaint himself with the situation and devise ways and means to minimise the distress of the peasants.

The Collector of the District will also tour the taluka shortly. —United Press.

Akola Muslim League Chief Convicted

(From A Correspondent).

AKOLA, Oct. 17.

Mr. Chaudhari, the First Class Magistrate, sentenced Harun Abdullah, Akola Muslim League President, to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 4,000 and Ratilal Shah to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 under Section 420.

Both have been released on bail as they filed an appeal.

Spirituous Medicated Articles

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:—

It has been announced in another press note issued on 29th July 1939 that pending appointment and functioning of a Committee to classify spirituous medicated articles, all spirituous medicinal preparations except (1) tonic wines and (2) arishtas and asavas containing alcohol in excess of 2 per cent. by volume should be allowed to be prescribed, dispensed and possessed as heretofore. Government has further decided that till such time as the investigation of the Committee being appointed in this behalf is complete the restrictions imposed on all spirituous medicated articles other than tonic wines, arishtas and asavas with regard to their advertising should be relaxed.

The above does not apply to the preparations exempted under Government Notification, Revenue Department, No. 374/39 (d) dated 17th July 1939.

Indian Students' Bitter Experience In Cape Town

The treatment meted out to Indian students by the English skipper of the "Strathallan", P. & O. mail liner, the moment they entered South African waters and his entirely different attitude before reaching the "land of the snobs" were some of the grievances brought to the "Chronicle" to be ventilated by a party of 45 students of different Indian Universities who were passengers on the steamer, while on their way to Europe for the prosecution of higher studies.

Due to Britain declaring war against Germany the ship was compelled to alter her course and after straying at sea for a number of days—until she received definite orders from the British Admiralty—proceeded to Cape Town in South Africa.

Here the Indian students were refused permission to go ashore and told by the White captain that coloured people were not wanted in South Africa.

Being unable to bear the insulting behaviour of the captain the students strove to get in touch with Sir Rama Rao, the Indian Agent-General, through putting in a trunk call.

The captain changed his decision only when he found that the students were determined to vindicate their self-respect and after a prolonged fuss condescended to send them ashore.

Once ashore in Cape Town they were helped by the hospitable Indians there.

Mr. Ahmed Ismail, President of the Indian National Congress at Cape Town intervened and obtained the permission of the South African Government for the Indians to stay in the country for a week.

They then disembarked from the ship and proceeded to Durban from where the party returned to India by the B. I. boat "Kenya."

The students were surprised at the English Captain's contrasting conduct before reaching South Africa and after.

All along the voyage prior to the ship's arrival at Cape Town the skipper was all kindness and genteel; but South Africa infected him and he behaved as a perfect snob.

One redeeming feature of the students varied experiences was that in South Africa they noticed a wonderful Hindu-Muslim unity such as is not seen in India.

In fact they were advised by Indians in South Africa to work for the achievement of unity between the Hnidus and Muslims when they returned to India.

MUTT AND JEFF—All They Need Now Is a Couple of Lollipops and a Little Red Wagon **By BUD FISHER**

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A CONSULTATIVE GROUP FOR CONDUCTING WAR

(Continued from page 10)

tatives of British India as well as of the Indian States over a long period of years. All parties were at one stage or other closely associated with those deliberations. And I can speak from personal experience, when I bear tribute to the extreme anxiety of all those of us on whom, in the joint Select Committee, there fell the more particular responsibility for devising proposals for the consideration of Parliament, to ensure that the fullest account had been taken of all interests; of the views of all political parties; and that nothing had been left undone to ensure that the outcome of our labours reflected the greatest measure of agreement practicable in the conditions that confronted us.

Be that as it may, His Majesty's Government recognise that when the time comes to resume consideration of the plan for the future Federal Government of India, and of the plan destined to give effect to the assurances given in Parliament by the late Secretary of State, to which I have just referred, it will be necessary to reconsider in the light of the then circumstances to what extent the details of the plan embodied in the Act of 1935 remain appropriate.

AT THE END OF WAR!

And I am authorised now by His Majesty's Government to say that at the end of the war, they will be very willing to enter into consultation with representatives of the several communities, parties, and interests, in India, and with the Indian Princes, with a view to securing their aid and co-operation in the framing of such modifications as may seem desirable.

I have, I trust, in what I have just said, made clear that the intention and the anxiety of His Majesty's Government is, as stated in the Instrument of Instructions to the Governor-General, to further the partnership between India and the United Kingdom within the Empire to the end that India may attain her due place among the great dominions. The scheme of Government embodied in the Act of 1935 was designed as an essential stage in that process. But I have made clear in what I have just said that His Majesty's Government will, at the end of the war, be prepared to regard the scheme of the Act as open to modification in the light of Indian views.

And I would make it clear, too, that it will be their object, as at all times in the past it has been, to spare no pains to further agreement by any means in their power in the hope of contributing to the ordered and harmonious progress of India towards her goal.

Let me in that connection add that in the conversations I have had, representatives of the minorities have urged most strongly on me the necessity of a clear assurance that full weight would be given to their views and to their interests in any modifications that may be contemplated. On that, I need say no more than that, over more than a decade at the three Round Table Conferences, and at the Joint Select Committee, His Majesty's Government consulted with and had the assistance of the advice of representatives of all parties and all interests in this country. It is unthinkable, that we should now proceed to plan afresh or to modify in any respect, any important part of India's future constitution without again taking counsel with those who have in the recent past been so closely associated in a like task with His Majesty's Government and with Parliament.

That some even more extensive scheme than I have mentioned some even more widely phrased indication of the intentions of His Majesty's Government, is desired in certain quarters in this country, I am fully aware from the conversations I have had during these last few weeks. That that is a desire held with sincerity and, that those who hold it are convinced that it is in the manner in question that the future progress and development of India and the expressed intentions of His Majesty's Government can best be fulfilled, I fully and readily accept.

"WORD OF CAUTION"

I would utter one word only of caution. And if I say that the situation must be faced in terms of world politics and of political realities in this country, I do so from no lack of sympathy and no lack of appreciation of the motives that weigh with the people of India and the ideals that appeal to them. But I would urge that it is essential in matters of this nature, affecting the future of tens of millions of people, affecting the relations of the great communities, affecting the Princes of India, affecting the immense commercial and industrial enterprises, whether Indian or European in this country, that the largest measure of agreement practicable should be achieved. With the best will in the world, progress must be conditioned by practical considerations.

I am convinced myself if I may say so, with the utmost emphasis, that having regard to the extent of agreement, which in fact exists in the constitutional field, and on this most difficult and important question of the nature of the arrangements to be made for expediting and facilitating the attainment by India of her full status, there is nothing to be gained by phrases which widely and generally expressed, contemplate a state of things which is unlikely to stand at the present point of political development the test of practical application, or to result in that unified effort by all parties and all communities in India on the basis of which alone India can hope to go forward as one and to occupy the place to which her history and her destinies entitle her. I would ask that these words of caution be not taken as indicating any lack of sympathy on the part of His Majesty's Government for the aspiration of India, or any indifference to the pace of her advance: and I would repeat that His Majesty's Government are but concerned to use their best endeavours, now as in the past, to bring about that measure of agreement and understanding between all parties and all interests in this country which is so essential a condition of progress towards India's goal.

I turn now to the arrangements to be made to secure the association of public opinion in India with the conduct of the war. India's contribution has already been great, great to a degree which has impressed the imagination of the world. At the head of the list I would put the contribution which India had made in spiritual, and not in material, terms,—the support of her peoples for a cause which they can regard as a good and a righteous cause. In the material field, equally, her contribution is already most significant and may be greater still. And in the circumstances the desire, the anxiety of public opinion in India to be associated with the conduct of the War is naturally one with which I personally have throughout felt the greatest sympathy. In the circumstances, I have described, the desirability of steps to ensure that leaders of public opinion should be in the closest touch with developments is of the first importance.

I have discussed with the utmost frankness with the leaders of the various parties who have been good enough to come to see me in connection with the constitutional position by what machinery we could best give effect to this desire. We have examined a variety of expedients, and there has been no hesitation on the part of any of us in assessing the advantages and the disadvantages presented by each of them.

"RIGHT SOLUTION."

I do not propose to-day to examine those various alternatives in particular detail. I will only say that in the light of my conversations and of the views (by no means always in accord) of representatives of the great parties and of the Princes, I am of opinion, that the right solution would be the establishment of a consultative group, representative of all major political parties in British India and of the Indian Princes, over which the Governor-General would himself preside, which would be summoned at his invitation, and which would have, as its object the association of public opinion in India with the conduct of the war and with questions relating to war activities.

This group, for practical reasons, would inevitably be limited in size. But His Majesty's Government contemplate that it should be fully representative, and in particular that is personnel should be drawn by the Governor-General from panels prepared by the various major political parties, from which a selection of individuals to attend meetings of the group would be made by the Governor-General. I hope in the very near future, to enter into consultation with political leaders and with the Princes on this question. I have no doubt whatever that an arrangement of this nature will most materially contribute to associating the Indian States and British India with the steps which are being taken for the prosecution of the war and with the arrangements that are being made in that connection: And I am confident, too, that in an association of this nature representatives of all parties and all interests there lies the germ of that fuller and broader association of all points of view in this country which contain in it, the seeds of such advantage for the future of India as a whole

APPEAL FOR UNITY.

When I spoke to the Central Legislature a month ago, I made an appeal for Unity. I would repeat that appeal to-day. It is my earnest hope that the explanations I have given will have contributed materially to the removal of misunderstandings Even if on certain points, I have not, to my knowledge, been able to give assurances so comprehensive as those, which would, I know have been welcomed in certain political quarters in India, I would urge insistently that this is not a moment at which to risk the splitting of the unity of India on the rock of particular phrases, and I would press that we should continue to aim at the unity of India even if differences of greater or less significance continue to exist.

We live in difficult and anxious days. Great ideals are in issue. Dangers real and imminent face our civilization. Those dangers are as imminent in the case of India as of any other member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Those ideals are as precious to India as to any country in the empire or in the world.

PROOF OF INDIA'S FIDELITY.

At this grave moment, in the destinies of nations, my prayer to all parties would be not to dissociate themselves from the common effort, but to lend their co-operation and their assistance in the prosecution of the War. There could be no more decisive proof of India's fidelity to her best traditions than the full use of the opportunities afforded to her by the War for concerted endeavour. The ideals we have set before us, the objects to secure which, we are engaged in the present struggle, are such as to command widespread sympathy and widespread support in India. They are in harmony with her past history and her highest traditions. It is my hope that in the grave juncture which we face, India will go forward as a united country in support of a common cause.—A. P.

BARODA, Oct. 17.

In order to bring farmers in touch with the day-to-day improvements in agriculture itinerant carts are giving demonstrations in various parts of the State im improved seeds and implements.—United Press.

SHIA-SUNNI DISPUTE

No Final Settlement Arrived Yet

LUCKNOW, Oct. 17.

The news circulated by a News Agency (not United Press) that the Shia-Sunni negotiations have resulted in a compromise is wholly unfounded.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad who is here to settle the Shia-Sunni dispute told the "United Press" that no final settlement had yet been arrived at.

It is understood that Maulana Azad will issue a statement today about the progress of the negotiations.—United Press.

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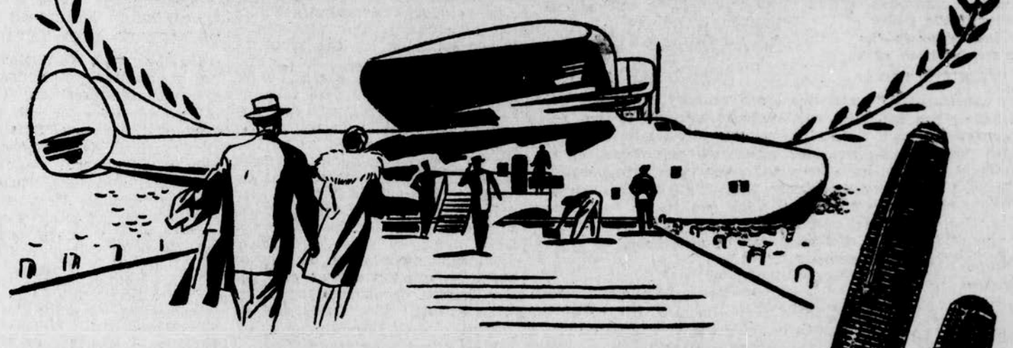
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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1939

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Viceroy's Surprise For Congress

Br. Govt. Themselves Have Not Defined Objectives

1919 DECLARATION STANDS AS REGARDS INDIA'S STATUS

'Ad Hoc' Consultative Group For Pursuit Of War: Question Of Advance May Come After It Is Ended

NEW DELHI: October 17.

Two important announcements are made by H. E. the Viceroy in a statement made by him to-day.

HIS EXCELLENCY STATES THAT HE IS AUTHORISED BY HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO SAY THAT AT THE END OF THE WAR, THEY WILL BE VERY WILLING TO ENTER INTO CONSULTATION WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SEVERAL COMMUNITIES, PARTIES AND INTERESTS IN INDIA AND WITH THE INDIAN PRINCES, WITH A VIEW TO SECURING THEIR AID AND CO-OPERATION IN THE FRAMING OF SUCH CONSTITUTIONAL MODIFICATIONS AS MAY SEEM DESIRABLE.

CONSULTATIVE GROUP

HIS EXCELLENCY ANNOUNCES THE IMMEDIATE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CONSULTATIVE GROUP, REPRESENTATIVE OF ALL MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES IN BRITISH INDIA AND OF THE INDIAN PRINCES WHICH WOULD HAVE AS ITS OBJECT, THE ASSOCIATION OF PUBLIC OPINION IN INDIA WITH THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR AND WITH QUESTIONS RELATING TO WAR ACTIVITIES.

AIMS AND OBJECTS

Replying to the question what are the intentions and aims of His Majesty's Government in relation to India, His Excellency refers to the statement made on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the House of Commons on February 6, 1935.

"POSITION CLEAR"

That statement, says His Excellency, makes the position clear beyond a shadow of doubt. It refers to the pledge given in the preamble of the Act of 1919, and it makes it clear that it was no part of the plan of His Majesty's Government to repeal that pledge. The words of the statement are clear and positive, and stand as a definite and categorical exposition of the policy of His Majesty's Government to-day, and of their intentions to-day in this end, the future constitutional development and position of India.

VICEROY'S "EARNEST HOPE"

"It is my earnest hope," concludes His Excellency, "that the explanations I have given will have contributed materially to the removal of misunderstandings. Even if on certain points I have not to my knowledge been able to give assurances so comprehensive as those which would, I know, have been welcomed in certain political quarters in India, I would urge insistently that this is not a moment at which to risk the splitting of the unity of India on the rock of particular phrases, and I would press that we should continue to aim at the unity of India, even if differences of greater or less significance continue to exist."—A.P.

FULL TEXT OF STATEMENT

NEW DELHI, Oct. 17.

Following is the full text of H. E. the Viceroy's statement:—

Since the outbreak of war, and, more particularly during the last four weeks, I have been in the closest touch with the leaders of political opinion in British India, and with representatives of the Princely Order; and I have spared no effort to acquaint myself by personal discussion with the trend of feeling; to ascertain the views of the different sections of public opinion in this country, on the great questions of the day and in particular on this question of the basis on which and the extent to which India could best co-operate in the prosecution of the war; and, to satisfy myself as to the extent to which a basis of common agreement exists, and as to the manner in which the position, so far as it may still remain obscure, can best be clarified.

CLEARING POSITION

Matters have now reached a point at which, in my judgment, it would be well that I should make a statement designed, in the light of the discussions which I have had during these past few weeks, to clear the position on the main questions which emerge at the present moment. I would make a preliminary observation. I have had the advantage of a full and frank discussion with no fewer than 52 people—with Gandhiji, with the President and members of the Congress Working Committee, with Mr. Jinnah, and with representative members of the Muslim League organization, with the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, and with a great variety of persons prominent in the political life of British India.

As was only to be expected, conversations with representatives of so many different points of view revealed marked differences of outlook, markedly different demands, and markedly different solutions for the problems that lie before us. Again, and that too was what might have been expected at a time such as the present, reservations or demands for special protection on one side have tended to be balanced by proposals for still more marked constitutional changes on another. I would ask that these differences of view, deeply and sincerely held, I have not the least doubt, by those who have advanced them to me, should be borne in mind when we consider our present problems, for they have a very direct and obvious relevance to them.

I trust most earnestly, that I shall be able to dispel certain misapprehensions which are, I am clear, widely and genuinely held and that, even if to a degree more limited than has been urged upon me from many quarters, I may be able to clarify the position as regards our hopes and our objectives for India, and to make some little contribution to the removal of the obstacles which the existing doubts on that point have caused to that full, generous, and ready co-operation which it is, I am certain, her anxiety and that of her peoples to give to-day to a good cause.

"ESSENTIAL MATTERS."

The essential matters on which a clarification of the position is beyond any question desired are:

First, what are the objectives of His Majesty's Government in the war? To what extent are they of such a character that India with her long history and great traditions can, with a clear conscience, associate herself with them?

Second, what is the future that is contemplated in the constitutional sphere for the Indian continent? What are the intentions of His Majesty's Government? Is it possible to define those intentions more precisely and in such a manner as to leave the world in no doubt as to the ultimate status envisaged for India as far as the British Commonwealth is concerned?

Third, in what way can the desire of India and of Indian public opinion for a closer association, and an effective association, with the prosecution of the war best be satisfied.

Let me deal with these questions in the order in which I have stated them. Let me, in the first place, consider to what extent in the existing conditions and at this stage in the development of the campaign in which we are engaged any positive and satisfactory answer admits of being given to the demand for a more precise definition of our objectives. In endeavouring to answer that question I do not propose to touch on the question of our objectives for India. That is a matter which, I will deal with separately in answering the second question which I have mentioned above.

OBJECTIVES NOT YET DEFINED

His Majesty's Government have not themselves yet defined, with any ultimate precision, their detailed objectives in the prosecution of the war. It is obvious, that such a definition can come only at a later stage in the campaign, and that when it does come, it cannot be a statement of the aims of any single Ally. There may be many changes in the world position and in the situation that confronts us before the war comes to an end, and much must depend on the circumstances in which it does come to an end, and on the intervening course of the campaign.

The experience of all History shows, in these circumstances, the unwisdom and the impracticability of precise definition, at so early a stage as that which we have now reached. But the fact that, for the reasons I have given, precise definition is not practicable does not mean, as I see it, that there is any real doubt, or any uncertainty, in the minds of the public, whether in India or in the United Kingdom or in any allied country, as to the motives which have actuated us in entering into the war, and consequently, the broad general objectives which we have before us in the campaign which is now being waged. We are fighting to resist aggression whether directed against ourselves or others. Our general aims have been stated by the Prime Minister within the last few days as follows:—We are seeking no material advantage for ourselves. We are not aiming only at victory, but looking beyond it to laying a foundation of a better international system which will mean that war is not to be the inevitable lot of each succeeding generation. We, like all the peoples of Europe, long for peace but it must be a real and settled peace, not an uneasy truce interrupted by constant alarms and threats. This statement, I think, clearly establishes the nature of the cause for which we are fighting, and justifies, if justification is needed, the extension by India of her moral support and her goodwill to the prosecution of that cause.

INDIA'S FUTURE

Let me turn now to the second question which have been put to me—the question of India's future and of the lines of her constitutional development. That is a question, I am certain, in the light of my conversations, which is of the greatest and most acute interest to all parties and all sections of opinion in this country. As matters stand to-day, the constitutional position of India and the policy of His Majesty's Government are governed by the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935. Part III of that Act, which provides for the conferment of provincial autonomy on the provinces of British India, has been implemented. For nearly two-and-half years now, the provinces have been conducting their own affairs under the scheme of the act. That they have done so, on the whole, with great success, even if now and then difficulties have arisen, no one can question. Whatever the political party in power in those provinces, all can look with satisfaction on a distinguished record of public achievement during the last two-and-half years. The experience that they have had has shown beyond any question that whatever minor problems. The application of the scheme of the act may have presented, whatever difficulties may have confronted us in the operation of the act from time to time in the provincial sphere, the scheme of the Act is essentially sound, and that it transfers great power and gives great opportunities to popularly elected Governments dependent on the support of a majority in their legislatures.

FEDERAL SCHEME.

The second stage contemplated by the Act was the reconstitution of the Central Government on such a basis as to achieve the essential goal of Indian unity. The method contemplated for that purpose was the achievement of a Federation of All-India, in which the representatives of all political parties in British India would, together with the rulers of the Indian States, form a unified Government of India as a whole.

I am only too conscious of the severity of the criticisms that have been advanced from many different points of view against the Federal Scheme and against the arrangements embodied in Part II of the Act. I will say to-day no more than that, having myself had so close a familiarity not only with the framing of the provisions, but with the preliminary work which has been done with a view to putting them into force, I have throughout believed that the federal scheme in its operation would have turned out as satisfactorily as, broadly speaking, we can all of us regard the scheme of provincial autonomy as having turned out.

I will not dilate on that subject to-day, for our work in connection with the federal scheme has been suspended. But in reaffirming as I do, my belief in the essential soundness of the federal aspects of the act of 1935, I do so with the greater emphasis because of the evidence which the Federal provisions of the act constitute of the anxiety of His Majesty's Government to achieve, with the minimum of delay, and on the basis which appears to represent the greatest amount of agreement between the various parties and interests affected, the unity of India, and to advance beyond a further and a most important milestone on the road to India's goal.

THAT PLEDGE IN PREAMBLE.

Such being the background against which we are working, what are the intentions and aims of His Majesty's Government in relation to India? I cannot do better in reply to that question than to refer to the statement made on behalf of His Majesty's Government, and with their full authority, by the late Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons on the 6th February 1935. That statement makes the positions clear beyond a shadow of doubt.

It refers to the pledge given in the Preamble of the Act of 1919, and it makes it clear that it was no part of the plan of His Majesty's Government to repeal that pledge. It confirms equally the interpretation placed in 1929 by Lord Irwin, as Viceroy, again on the authority of the Government of the day, on that preamble, that: "the natural issue of India's progress as there contemplated is the attainment of dominion status."

I need not dilate on the words of that statement. They are clear and positive. They are enshrined in the Parliamentary record. They stand as a definite and categorical exposition of the policy of His Majesty's Government to-day; and of their intentions to-day.

to-day in this end, the future constitutional development and position of India. I would add only that the Instrument of Instructions issued to me as Governor-General by His Majesty the King-Emperor in May 1937 lays upon me as Governor-General a direction so to exercise the trust which His Majesty has reposed in me "that the partnership between India and the United Kingdom within our Empire may be furthered to the end that India may attain its due place among our dominions".

GREATEST MEASURE OF COMMON AGREEMENT

That is the policy and that is the position. Those are the intentions of His Majesty's Government. Let me go on to say another word about the Act of 1935. That Act was based on the greatest measure of common agreement, which it was possible to obtain at the time when it was framed. It was based, as is well-known to all of us, on the common labours of British and Indian statesmen, and of represen-

(Continued on page 9, column 2.)

The Half-Column By "Dim"

There is so much patronage available in Bombay, now that society has come back from Poona, that I am going to borrow some.

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I understand Mr. Rashid Ali Baig, better known as M.R.A.B. is planning another coup—not d'etat, but de framboises.

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An event of much importance overlooked by me merely because of the War crisis, is that Mr. Russy Karanjia, the Peace Correspondent of a Sunday paper, has returned from Wardha. He is not to be confused with His Worship the Mayor.

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A Parsee gentleman thinks that Okasa is the name of a Passion Fruit.

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The Mayor of the Corporation is going to feel very uncomfortable if Mr. Nariman and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta get up to any more points of order.

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There is a move afoot to amend the Municipal Act. It is to be to the effect that no one will be eligible for membership of the Corporation who is also in any way related to any member of the Government. The Corporation will find this amendment to their constitution a distinct advantage in preserving their resources.

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It is authoritatively stated that the Ministers of the German Government have already sent their fortunes, amassed during their tenure of office, to countries abroad, chiefly to America. This is, one may point out, not merely a German custom.

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One would like to know what the Bombay Government intend doing about Colaba Bridge.

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I note with great satisfaction that there is a full-fledged poet in the Preventive Department of the Customs House.

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They say that you cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, but the Congress have certainly made a successful Mayor out of non-Congress silk merchant.

Edgar Wallace Detective Story: Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE POISON THRON

MAKE IT SNAPPY, MAGDA. WE GOT TO GET OUT OF HERE BEFORE TH' COPPERS FIND US!
THEY'VE ALL GOT GUNS. IF I ONLY HAD ---- HMMM, I WONDER!
HELLO, MAGDA!
DON'T REACH FOR THE GAT, MAGDA--- --- OR ROBIN HOOD MIGHT SMITE THEE WITH A CLOTH-YARD SHAFT!

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